

JEA resumes supply to Syria

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan on Saturday resumed supplying southern regions of Syria with electricity at the rate of one million kilowatt hours a day. The power is a surplus from general facilities operated by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA), according to a JEA spokesman. The resumption of electric supply came at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan by a Syrian delegation. The delegation and JEA officials also discussed a plan for doubling the capacity of the JEA network supplying power to Syria. The spokesman said the resumption of JEA supplies to Syria was expected to benefit nearly 600,000 inhabitants of Syrian villages. The supply of electric power to Syria is expected to be increased to 1.4 million kilowatt hours a day and the capacity of network carrying the supply will be boosted to 230 kv. JEA started supplying southern Syrian regions in January 1986 but the supply was disrupted several months later due to differences over rates following the drop in the prices of fuel-oil.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تايمز مؤسسة صحفية اردنية والاربية

Supply Ministry prepares new law

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Supply has completed discussions on a new draft law for supply which specifies the ministry's responsibilities with regard to the purchase of basic food commodities. Ministry Under-Secretary Abdullah Al Hawamdeh said the new draft law has been referred to the Cabinet for study and approval. The new draft law stipulates that the basic foodstuffs such as wheat, barley, rice, sugar and meat should only be allowed to be imported by the ministry. The new law also covers other basic foodstuffs such as milk which will be imported in cooperation between the ministry and the private sector. On price control and regulations covering violations, Mr. Hawamdeh said the new law assigns this responsibility to the judicial authorities and that he discussed with the justice minister a proposal to set up a special court at the Ministry of Supply to try such cases.

Volume 11 Number 3237

AMMAN, SUNDAY AUGUST 3, 1986, DHUL QAIDEH 28, 1406

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Iraqi leader assures King of strong position on warfront

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein had a telephone conversation with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein on Saturday during which the two leaders discussed the current situation in the Iran-Iraq war. President Hussein assured the King that the Iraqi position on the warfront was secure, and that Iraq was capable of repelling Iranian aggression.

League said to be in financial straits

KUWAIT (AP) — The 31-year-old Arab League has been struggling to survive the worst financial crisis ever, with more than 10 of its 21 member states failing to honour their financial commitments, the newspaper Al Qabas reported Saturday. Citing unidentified "informed Arab sources," the paper said Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Kibi was seriously weighing the feasibility of closing a number of offices in Western Europe and Latin America.

OIC to discuss Hassan-Peres talks, IRNA says

NICOSIA (AP) — The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) will discuss Moroccan King Hassan's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) has reported. In a dispatch from London, the agency, mentioned in Nicosia, quoted OIC Secretary-General Sharafuddin Firzadeh of Pakistan as saying the OIC ministerial council will convene in New York in October.

Qatari minister dies in London

DOHA (R) — Qatar's trade and economy minister, Sheikh Nasser bin Khalid Al Thani, has died in London, Qatari Radio reported Saturday. He was 75. The radio said Sheikh Nasser, a member of the ruling family, would be buried in Doha on Sunday.

Tutu in Japan

TOKYO (AP) — South African Bishop Desmond Tutu arrived Saturday on his way to a peace symposium to be held on the anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima, officials said.

Poland denies renewing diplomatic ties with Israel

WARSAW (R) — Poland has denied that it intended to renew diplomatic and consular relations with Israel after cutting ties in 1967. A statement by the official news agency PAP said late Friday Western speculation of renewed relations was false.

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Rifai: Bush brought nothing new, Jordan's stand remains unchanged

By Saleh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai said on Saturday that U.S. Vice-President George Bush had brought no message or new proposals from Israel on ways to break the deadlock in the Middle East peace process and that, following Mr. Bush's visit here, there was no change in Jordan's position that an international conference remained the only acceptable forum for peace negotiations.

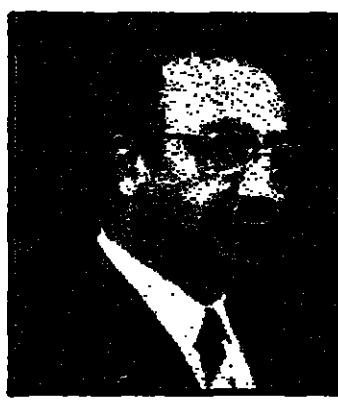
In a press conference he held prior to Mr. Bush's departure from Aqaba after a four-day visit to Jordan, the prime minister reiterated Jordan's rejection of direct talks with Israel. "We think that peace is not attainable unless comprehensive talks are held through an international conference. This has always been our position and it will not change," Mr. Rifai said.

He added: "I don't know what the next step (in Middle East peace efforts) is. But we believe that any unilateral initiative or attempts at separate deals will not

serve the cause of peace."

Mr. Bush "did not bring anything from the prime minister of Israel," Mr. Rifai said in answer to a question. "As far as we can tell, on the whole, there is nothing new."

The prime minister said that during His Majesty King Hussein's talks with Mr. Bush, the U.S. vice-president had "nothing new" to offer in regard to peace efforts. He said Mr. Bush did not even raise his suggestion that Jordan follow Morocco's step of holding direct talks with Israel. Concluding a four-day visit to



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai

Israel before arriving in Jordan last Wednesday, Mr. Bush had praised the July 22-23 meeting between King Hassan of Morocco and Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and said that he thought the "next logical step" was a direct meeting between King Hussein and Mr. Peres.

In a separate press conference he held before leaving for Egypt on Saturday, however, Mr. Bush said he had carried nothing written from Mr. Peres to the King and hedged at saying that it was a verbal message.

"I did have some ideas that I got from the Israelis and had an

opportunity to fully discuss our views on those ideas with King Hussein," he said (See story below).

In his news conference, Mr. Rifai was asked what were the implications of Jordan's closing down last month of the offices of Fateh, the mainstream PLO commando movement. Mr. Rifai replied that the Kingdom's move came after it found that "PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat interferred in Jordan's national affairs."

However, he said, despite the differences with Fateh, which Mr. Arafat also heads, "Jordan continues to recognise the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

In reply to a question on how Jordan viewed the scheduled transition of Israeli premiership to Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir in October, Mr. Rifai said: "We don't think there will be any major policy changes."

But, he added, "unless and until we can get the PLO to accept (United Nations Security Council Resolution) 242, and Israel to accept an international conference, the Palestinians

(Continued on page 3)

Shultz: No new U.S. initiative in Mideast

KUWAIT (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said in remarks published on Saturday that encouraging developments in the Middle East did not prompt the United States to launch a new peace initiative.

"There are encouraging developments in the region, but these do not warrant the United States to launch a fresh Middle East peace initiative," the daily Al Qabas quoted him as saying in Washington.

However, Mr. Shultz said, the current Mideast tour of U.S. Vice-President George Bush was "beneficial to the peace process," because it came at a time when "a new mood" was developing in the region.

Al Qabas said that the interview, published in Arabic, was conducted in Washington D.C.

The encouraging developments, Mr. Shultz said, included the recent visit to Morocco by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres, the decision of Jordan to reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt two years ago, and recent friendly gestures by King Fahd of Saudi Arabia towards Egypt.

It is extremely interesting to find the Saudi monarch, King Fahd, say good things publicly in Egypt's interest," Al Qabas

quoted Mr. Shultz as saying. "The Saudis also supplied Egypt with \$25 million worth of wheat, one of the most scarce goods in the world."

He added that another encouraging sign came when the Israeli prime minister "met directly with another Arab leader."

Mr. Shultz added: "The Syrians reacted by severing relations with Morocco, but they were the only Arabs to do so."

The secretary said that "King Hussein took a courageous step when he resumed diplomatic relations with Egypt" and tried with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leadership to form a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation for peace talks.

"These factors represent more encouraging chances for the peace process... and somewhat different frameworks for action compared with that which existed two years ago," Mr. Shultz said. "Therefore I think that the current Middle East trip of Vice-President Bush is suitably timed and will be beneficial in general as far as the peace process is concerned."

He expressed the U.S. administration's readiness to recognise the PLO if it accepted Israel's right to exist in accordance with U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

Iraqi leader warns Iran of 'holocaust'

BAGHDAD (AP) — President Saddam Hussein on Saturday warned Iran would suffer a "holocaust" if it invaded Iraqi territory, urging the Tehran leadership to talk peace instead.

"Addressing Iranian leaders in an 'open message' broadcast on the state-run media, President Hussein said more than 22-full-scale Iranian offensives since July 1982 have failed to give the Iranians any triumph."

Alluding to Iran's expected "final offensive," with which the Iranian leaders vowed to decisively end the 70-month-old war with Iraq, he said: "In all previous cases, you promised that it would be the last and decisive offensive. We tell you in the name of the Iraqi people that we challenge you to make this the final and decisive one... it will fail and will backfire on you and you will go back defeated and cursed."

Addressing the Tehran regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, President Hussein said: "You must think before you send hundreds of thousands of Iranians to their death. You must take the path of peace."

Iran has claimed it was preparing 500 battalions for the "final blow" against Iraq.

"We caution the people of Iran that you (the Khomeini regime)

are lying... you are pushing disillusioned (men) to the holocaust of death... relying on deceit and witchery," President Hussein said in his 30-minute message.

The president said Iran might "occupy a village here or a town there... but will never be able to overrun Iraqi defences."

The Iranians nonetheless managed with similar tactics to gain a foothold last February, when they invaded Iraq's Fao Peninsula.

President Hussein reiterated his call for peace, stressing that peace is the only option. He set forth the following conditions for peace: — A complete, unconditional withdrawal to the international border. — A complete swap of prisoners of war. — A peace treaty.

A mutual pledge by both sides to refrain from interference in each other's internal affairs. He also proposed that, instead of fighting, Iran and Iraq together be a "positive element" for peace and stability in the Gulf region.

President Hussein did not elaborate on the nature of the proposed peace treaty. Iranian threats intensify friction with Gulf Arab states, page 2



His Majesty King Hussein and U.S. Vice-President George Bush review a guard of honour mounted on the occasion of Mr. Bush's departure from Aqaba on Saturday after a four-day visit (Petra photo)

Bush ends visit praising King's courage in efforts for peace

By Saleh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AQABA — U.S. Vice-President George Bush ended his visit to Jordan on Saturday praising His Majesty King Hussein's courage to bring peace to the Middle East and supporting the concept of territory in exchange for peace as the basis for a settlement to the Palestinian problem.

The U.S. vice-president arrived in Luxor, Egypt, later on Saturday after the four-day visit here in which he held several rounds of talks with the King, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai and other senior Jordanian officials.

In a press conference he held

before his departure from Aqaba, Mr. Bush indicated that he had made no breakthroughs towards Middle East peace, but said: "We must keep taking the tiny steps that can carry the peace process to new horizons."

Israeli officials had suggested, during Mr. Bush's visit to Israel where he began the current Middle East trip, that he was carrying a message from Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to the King. In his Aqaba press conference, the vice-president said he had carried nothing written from Mr. Peres to the King and hedged at saying that it was a verbal message.

"I did have some ideas that I got from the Israelis and had an

opportunity to fully discuss our views of those ideas with King Hussein," Mr. Bush said.

Although he did not point out any specific outcome which could be described as achievements from his talks in Jordan, Mr. Bush said he perceived an improvement in the atmosphere.

"I think an atmosphere exists here to advance the peace process," he said.

During his visit to Israel, the vice-president had said that direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel would be "the next logical step" towards peace. However, he conceded on Saturday that Jordanian-Israeli talks were most

(Continued on page 3)

Another blast rocks E.Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — An explosion, the fourth in six days, rocked Beirut on Saturday wounding four people and wrecking eight cars.

Police said a man hurled dynamite from a speeding car near a bakery in mostly Christian east Beirut, setting cars and shops ablaze in the coastal Jai Al Dib suburb.

The police initially reported no casualties but later said rescue workers had taken four wounded people to hospital.

The blast shattered window glass in a 100-metre radius, including a 12-storey building that houses the visa section of the British embassy in east Beirut.

Two ground floor visa section was closed for the weekend and no one was injured in the building, British Ambassador John Gray told AP.

Police said the attacker hurled a plastic bag containing one kilogramme of dynamite from the window of a speeding Fiat car.

Pedestrians and shopkeepers who saw the bag flying in the air dived for cover moments before it landed beneath the Mini-Cooper and exploded. Police said this accounted for the minor casualty toll.

A Jai Al Dib resident reached by telephone said he saw the explosion from a 300-metre distance.

"A car blew up. The explosion rattled the house. I saw smoke shrouding the scene and then an ambulance brought one casualty to a hospital near my house," the resident said. He declined to be named.

The explosion set three cars ablaze and the fire later spread to four other nearby cars, police said.

Another bomb went off the east Beirut's Dora business district on Friday, killing two people and wounding 24.

The two small bombings followed two massive car bomb blasts that killed a total of 57 people and wounded 310 in east Beirut and the west side of the city on Monday and Tuesday.

No-one has claimed responsibility for any of the bombings that fuelled fears of further deadly retaliations.

Karami rejects Gemayel plan, proposes committee

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanese Muslim leaders on Saturday rejected a call by President Amin Gemayel for a parliamentary debate on reforms to end the 11-year-old civil war in the country and Prime Minister Rashid Karami made a counter-plan to set up a national committee to draft a new constitution.

"He is hopeless and his initiative is useless as long as he keeps up the policy that has brought Lebanon to ruins," said Mr. Karami, a Sunni Muslim.

Mr. Karami said in a statement published by several West Beirut newspapers that 44-year-old Gemayel has had many opportunities to work out a political settlement and end Lebanon's civil war.

"But he wasted all of them and slammed the door shut for all solutions," Mr. Karami added.

Mr. Gemayel, a Christian,

proposed in a speech marking the army's 41st anniversary on Friday that parliament holds an emergency session and Mr. Karami's Half-Christian, Half-Muslim 10-man cabinet would attend.

"Let us together debate and determine the issue of political reconciliation... we are required to take a historic stand to shorten Lebanon's Golgotha and stop the nation's haemorrhage," Mr. Gemayel said.

The civil war has claimed more than 100,000 lives since its outbreak in 1975. It also wrecked Lebanon's once prosperous economy.

Mr. Gemayel suggested the debate concentrate on a new power-sharing formula based on "equality and a balanced distribution of powers."

Al Halka newspaper, which is close to Justice Minister Nabih

(Continued on page 3)

Boycott office allows joint ventures in occupied lands

DAMASCUS (AP) — The Arab Boycott of Israel ended its conference here on Saturday recommending for the first time to allow foreign firms to operate jointly with Arab companies in the Israeli-occupied territories.

The recommendation was adopted by the 55th conference of the Arab League's Boycott Office.

The conference began Monday. It adopted a number of resolutions aimed at tightening the Arab economic siege against Israel, including allowing foreign firms to go into joint ventures with Arab companies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

It also allowed Arab companies in these territories to represent foreign firms and act as consultants, "without violating the basic goals of boycotting Israel."

"This new resolution comes to help the steadfastness of our Arab people in the occupied territories," the boycott statement said.

The conference also decided to add to its blacklist the names of foreign companies that export their goods to Arab countries "when it appears that Israeli-made parts are partially or totally used to produce these goods."

It lifted the ban from 29 firms

including those in the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, West Germany, Holland, France, China, Bermuda and Romania — "because they presented sufficient documents proving they abided by the boycott rules and severed all relations with Israel."

The West German Siemens A.G., France's Renault and the Belgian Societe Generale des Minerales were among the companies the ban was to be lifted.

Seventeen firms, however, were added to the blacklist. They are from the United States, Canada, India, Thailand, Cyprus, Spain and Belgium. These companies, the conference statement said, had violated the boycott rules.

It did not elaborate. The statement added that the import of diamonds from 30 Indian firms was also boycotted.

Finally, the conference agreed to ban news coverage by Arab media any sports event in which Israel participates, in order to further isolate the Jewish state.

The boycott office conference are held every six months. The latest conference was attended by delegations from the 22 members of the Arab League, except Egypt and Morocco.

Jenco delivers secret message to U.S. president

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Rev. Lawrence Martin Jenco hand-delivered a secret message from his kidnappers to President Ronald Reagan, who welcomed him home from Lebanon and assailed those who held him hostage for 19 months.

After meeting privately with the Roman Catholic priest at the White House, Mr. Reagan said the captors will be held responsible for "all the remaining hostages."

He added that their actions in holding at least three more U.S. citizens "bring no sympathy or honour to themselves or to the cause they profess to support."

Mr. Reagan and his wife Nancy met for just over a half hour with Jenco in the Oval Office and Jenco passed along the secret message. The contents were not released.

In a brief press appearance with Jenco before the meeting, Mr. Reagan said the priest's release last Saturday after 1½ years in captivity was "an answer to a great many prayers by all of us."

His harsher comments were

released in a statement later in the afternoon.

"Those who held Father Jenco in cruel confinement must realize that their objectives cannot be achieved by these means," he said in the statement. "They bring no sympathy or honour to themselves or to the cause they profess to support."

"It is time for them and those with influence over them to end this prolonged situation in the name of peace and justice."

Mr. Reagan added, "we will continue to work and pray for the release of the others, and we are prepared to continue our efforts at a dialogue leading to this end."

U.S. officials have insisted they will not negotiate for release of the hostages, arguing that to do so

would only encourage more such kidnappings.

Jenco declared, "I'm not a politician, I'm a pilgrim," but used the press briefing in the White House Rose Garden to speak to the Muslim group thousands of miles away. He appealed to them to meet with Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite "to continue the dialogue aimed at resolving the situation."

Mr. Waite said Friday in London he would be returning to the Middle East in a new effort to arrange the hostages' release in light of the contents of messages the Muslim group had sent to Pope John Paul II and Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie.

Those messages, also kept private, were delivered personally by Jenco earlier this week in a whirlwind tour that took him from Syria to Germany, Rome and London before he flew to Washington on Friday.

Delivering the final message to Mr. Reagan "completes my mission," Jenco said.

At 83, Bourguiba is still in full command

TUNIS (R) — President Habib Bourguiba celebrates his 83rd birthday Sunday, still firmly in control of Tunisia and with no obvious successor in sight.

A "conference on Bourguibian thought" is being held in Monastir, Mr. Bourguiba's birthplace, to mark the occasion.

"The supreme fighter" as Mr. Bourguiba is known, will as usual make a pilgrimage to the house where he was born in 1903 to relive childhood memories.

"In top form, powerfully in control, the 'supreme fighter' is there, in action, directing in masterly fashion a courageous economic and social policy," the pro-government daily L'Action said Friday.

Despite his age, over the past few months Mr. Bourguiba has tightened the firm grip he has had on the country's political reins for the past 50 years.

The frail old man has shown renewed physical vigour and is apparently convinced that a mausoleum he has built for himself at Monastir, 180 kilometres south of Tunis, will stay empty for some time yet, Western diplomats said.

In June he hand-picked the leaders of his ruling Destourian Socialist Party and then last month abruptly sacked Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali who, only a few weeks earlier, he had confirmed as his chosen successor.

With a severe economic crisis looming because of the fall in world oil prices, Mr. Mzali was replaced by Economy Minister Rachid Sfar, an economist with no political base, both as prime minister and party general secretary.

The prime minister takes over as head of state until the next general election if the president dies or is incapacitated, but Tunisian political analysts and Western diplomats doubt whether Mr. Sfar is Mr. Bourguiba's final choice as his successor.

Mr. Sfar's priority is to tackle the crisis induced by the collapse in the price of crude oil, Tunisia's main export, and push through parliament a supplementary budget to increase austerity.

Mr. Mzali's downfall was preceded by a reshuffle of the so-called Presidential Guard, a small group of influential people led by Mansour Skhiri revolving around Mr. Bourguiba who spends the summer at his seaside palace of Skanes, near Monastir.

Every day the official news agency TAP dutifully reports that the president has been for a swim. His constant companion in the sea and elsewhere is Skhiri, now director of the presidential office and number two in the government hierarchy.

Over the past 12 months there has been a new emphasis on law and order under Interior Minister Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, 49, a former army general, diplomats say.

Iranian threats intensify friction with Gulf Arabs

By Ed Blanche
The Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — Iran's announced plans to step up its naval blockade of war for Iraq, and to stage demonstrations during the annual Mecca pilgrimage, threaten to further strain relations in the already tense Gulf region.

The Iranian threats, some directed against Arab nations in the Gulf, came at a time when Tehran is grappling with a worsening economic crisis at home. An Iraqi bombing campaign against strategic and industrial targets in Iran has intensified the economic strain.

And Iran is, for the most part, isolated from its Arab neighbours, many of whom back Iraq.

Iran's navy commander, Capt. Mohammad Hussein Malekzadeh, said Tuesday that Iran is "determined to expand its presence" in the Gulf of Oman east of the strategic Strait of Hormuz, the mouth to the Gulf.

He said his warships will hold manoeuvres in "regional waters," a clear reference to non-Iranian areas, in coming weeks.

That could anger other Gulf states, including the region's economic giant, Saudi Arabia, whose tankers have been attacked in the waterway by Iranian jets.

Tehran also has warned that

thousands of Iranian pilgrims will stage political demonstrations in the Saudi city of Mecca, the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammed, during the annual pilgrimage.

Saudi Arabia, as custodian of Islam's holiest shrine, bans such demonstrations. Iranian pilgrims, some 115,000 of whom go to Mecca, have staged similar marches in previous years, triggering clashes with Saudi security forces.

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Prince Saud bin Abdul Mohsen, Mecca's deputy governor, warned in a statement published this week that political demonstrations during the pilgrimage would not be permitted.

Meanwhile, Iran and Iraq both are suffering economically from the strains of nearly six years of war. A disastrous slump in oil prices has seriously sapped their depleted war chests, but with Iran suffering far more than Iraq, economists and Arab diplomats say.

Iran's oil production has been relatively flat recently, at about 2.2-2.3 million barrels a day, according to the Middle East Economic Survey. Iran's Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA)

quoted Oil Minister Gholamreza Aghazadeh on Friday as saying that Iran recently boosted output to 3.5 million barrels a day.

But Tehran's ability to get its product to market has been hurt by Iraqi raids on its main export terminal. And the price for oil is now about \$10 a barrel, a third of what it was last December.

Iran's economy, too, is sagging. But Arab diplomats say that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have pumped an estimated \$3.4 billion into Baghdad's coffers.

Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, warned in a speech Sunday that Gulf countries which support Iraq, and finance its weapons purchases, "will have to pay for such aggression."

Military analysts and Arab diplomats say they had been expecting Iran to become increasingly hostile as the economic squeeze tightened on Tehran's revolutionary Islamic regime, which is shunned by most of the Arab world.

The animosity is based to a large extent on the fears of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states of being swamped by Iran's Islamic fervor.

Mr. Rafsanjani and Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi have scathingly accused Saudi Arabia, the non-Communist

World's biggest oil producer, of masterminding the oil price collapse with "imperialist powers" in order to cripple Iran. Mr. Musavi declared Tuesday in a speech in Arak, south west of Tehran, that the "Islamic government will respond decisively once it feels certain reactionary governments of the region are not going to stop supporting the Iraqi ruler."

In February, Iranian forces stormed across the Shatt Al Arab waterway, historic dividing line between Iran and its Arab neighbour, to seize Iraq's Fao peninsula.

That operation, and Iraq's failure to dislodge the Iranians from the swampy peninsula since then, were especially alarming for Kuwait, Iraq's southern neighbour and a frequent target for pro-Iranian saboteurs and bombers.

Moves by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council to boost its military preparedness also have heightened friction.

The GCC appears to recognise that it eventually will have to abandon its public claim of neutrality in the Middle East's bloodiest war, according to Arab diplomats and Western analysts.

The GCC members states are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman.

Ozal visit marred by failure to meet Gorbachev

ANKARA, Turkey (AP) — Premier Turgut Ozal's five-day visit to the Soviet Union this week was a success in improving economic ties but was marred on the political side because he was not received by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Mr. Ozal's visit, the first by a Turkish premier since 1978, was a quest for warmer relations with the northern neighbour of this NATO-member country.

Hasan Esat Isik, a former foreign minister and one time ambassador to Moscow, said Mr. Ozal should not have gone to

Moscow without a firm appointment to meet with Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Ozal returned home Friday evening, saying the trip was useful in establishing contact with the new Soviet leadership and strengthening economic ties.

He said he could not see Mr. Gorbachev because the Soviet leader was on a tour of the Soviet Far East during most of Mr. Ozal's stay. Mr. Ozal said the failure to meet with Mr. Gorbachev was not the result of a deliberate Soviet policy.

Mr. Ozal told a news conference in Leningrad before departure that Soviet officials had asked him

to extend his visit until Monday for a possible meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

He turned down the offer because of his commitment in Turkey, Mr. Ozal said. Milliyet Columnist Mehmet Ali Birand called the last minute Soviet proposal an act of adding insult to injury.

For the past three days Turkish papers have been depicting the lack of a Gorbachev meeting as a snub to Turkey. The papers pointed out that late Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev received former Premier Bulent Ecevit during the latter's 1978 visit to Moscow and that almost invariably visiting NATO heads of government get to meet the top Soviet leader.

Mr. Ozal held official talks with Soviet Premier Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and met with Soviet President Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Ozal, however, said the visit provided an opportunity for both sides to state their views clearly on a number of bilateral, regional, and international issues.

He told reporters the Soviets appeared to be sincere in their disarmament proposals as they did not want to spend their financial resources on armaments and are trying to meet the economic needs of their people.

This policy may enable Turkey to expand its market in the Soviet Union considerably, he said.

The premier said construction of a pipeline to bring Soviet natural gas to Turkey over the Caucasus mountains was under consideration.

The two countries already have agreed to build a pipeline which will bring Siberian natural gas to Turkey via Bulgaria.

Mr. Ozal said Soviets would allow Turkish contractors to take construction projects in the Soviet Union worth \$40-50 million and promised to finance two hydroelectric power plants Turkey plans to build.

PLO delegation in Moscow to explain moves for unity

TUNIS (AP) — A delegation led by a top official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is currently in Moscow to inform Soviet authorities pressing for PLO unity how it intends to close ranks, reliable Palestinian sources said Saturday.

Mahmoud Abbas, member of the PLO Executive Committee, is heading the delegation which is to explain to the Soviets how the PLO intends to "unify its ranks" and elaborate "a new political and military programme," the sources said, speaking on condition they not be named.

The sources say Moscow has been pressing the PLO to unify itself in preparation for any possible Middle East peace conference at which Moscow hopes to participate.

PLO Political Affairs Department chief Farouk Kaddoumi met in July with the number two official of the Soviet embassy in Tunisia, Tigran Krakanov. There has been no comment on the meeting, Mr. Krakanov noted to reporters only that his country's policy was to

support national liberation movements, including that of the Palestinians.

The PLO, whose political headquarters are in Tunis, is divided largely between hardline groups backed by Syria and more moderate factions supporting PLO chairman Yasser Arafat.

PLO spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman said Wednesday that five PLO groups have agreed on the need to convene the Palestine National Council, the group's main decision-making body, within the next 45 days. Its last meeting, in Amman in November 1984, was boycotted by factions close to Syria.

The sources said Saturday that the decision to convene the PNC came after two months of negotiations. They said Algeria or Baghdad were likely sites. Abdul Rahman had also mentioned Sudan.

It was not immediately known when the Palestinian delegation went to Moscow, how long it would stay or what officials there would be involved in talks.

Iran elects 4 deputies in by-elections

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Four deputies were elected to the Iranian parliament in mid-term elections while a second stage of elections is needed to be held for two cities whose candidates failed to gain the required votes, Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported Saturday.

The Freedom Movement of Iran, the only legal opposition group in the country, has boycotted the parliamentary by-elections. The group, led by former Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan, said in a statement Friday that the Iranian parliament acted unconstitutionally by approving most of what it called the government's "repressive and autocratic measures."

The statement, quoted by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), said the Freedom Movement itself has been persecuted and harassed. The by-elections began Friday in the capital Tehran and nine other cities. Final results will be announced in the next 24 hours.

for the provincial cities and 48 hours for Tehran, the agency monitored in Nicosia said.

It said the four elected candidates represent the cities of Damghan and Torbat Heidarieh, in the north eastern Khorassan province, Karaj, in the central province, and Mahshahr, in the south western Khuzistan province.

It said the second stage of the elections will be held in Ramhormoz, in Khuzistan and Bojnord in Khorassan.

IRNA said 3,500 polling booths were used in the provincial cities and 2,070 in Tehran. It said the Council of Guardians, a watchdog of parliamentary decisions, has approved competency of 64 candidates to take part in the elections.

In Tehran, IRNA said, 13 candidates had been approved to run for elections to replace the late deputy Ayatollah Rabbani Ameshi, who died last year after a long period of illness.

No official figure is available for

Sudanese rebels report fierce fighting near Juba

LONDON (Agencies) — Sudanese rebels said on Saturday they had killed 105 government troops in four days of fierce fighting in or around the southern Sudan capital of Juba.

The radio station of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) said its guerrillas had launched a three-pronged attack on Juba airport on Wednesday, and were now dug in within range

of any aircraft landing at or flying over the airport.

The radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, said the local SPLA commander had warned aircraft not to fly over Juba or near it.

The Sudanese government said two days ago that Juba airport, closed recently by guerrilla activity, had been reopened to military planes.

Yugoslav premier opens talks in Kuwait

KUWAIT (R) — Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic opened talks with Kuwaiti officials Saturday, dominated by a summit conference of the Non-Aligned Movement due to start on Aug. 26 in Harare, officials said.

They said Mr. Mikulic also discussed the situation in the Middle East and the Iran-Iraq war in meetings with Kuwait's ruler Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah and Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah.

The 101-member Non-Aligned Movement, of which Yugoslavia is a founding member, has been one of several international bodies trying to end the nearly six-year-old Gulf war.

A spokesman at the Yugoslav embassy said Mr. Mikulic and his delegation would also review economic ties between Prague and Kuwait, and ways to boost them, during a three-day visit. Mr. Mikulic arrived in Kuwait Friday after a visit to India.

Mr. Mikulic, who is the second ranking Yugoslav official to visit this oil-producing Gulf state after the 1979 trip by the late President Josip Broz Tito, is accompanied by a government delegation including a number of ministers and senior officials.

The Yugoslav premier was welcomed at the airport by Sheikh Saad.

The Kuwaiti prime minister visited Belgrade in 1981 in the course of an East European tour.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

17:00 Koran
17:20 Cartoons
17:45 Children programmes
18:15 The Duck Factory
18:45 Local programme
19:30 Programme review
19:45 News in Hebrew
20:00 News programme
20:30 Arabic series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Varieties programme
23:00 News summary in Arabic
23:10 Religious programme and close down

PROGRAMME TWO

18:30 Leoleo des Fias
18:30 Catherine
19:00 News in French
19:15 French varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Agriculture
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Charlie and Company
21:30 Documentary: A planet for the Taking
22:00 News in English
22:30 Dallas

RADIO JORDAN
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07:00 Light Music
07:30 Newsdesk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:45 In Concert
11:00 In Concert
12:00 News Summary
12:30 Pop Session Cont.
13:00 News Summary
13:45 Pop Session Cont.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:15 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:30 Instrumentals
16:40 Old Favourites
17:00 Newsdesk
17:30 News Summary
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:45 Evening Show Cont.
21:50 News Summary

22:00 Evening Show Cont.
22:00 News Summary
23:57 News Headline
24:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1323 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 A Decade of Hits
07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial Review 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 A Land of Song 08:45 Letter from America 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Jazz for the Auking
10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 From Our Own Correspondent 10:30 Play-Don't Quit 10:45 World News 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 The Pleasure's Yours 12:00 World News 12:09 British Press Review 12:15 Science in Action 12:30 The Piano Roll 13:00 News Summary Short Story 13:15 Classical Record Review 13:30 Religious Service 14:00 World News 14:09 News About Britain 14:15 From Our Own Correspondent 14:30 Play-Don't Quit 15:00 World News 15:09 Don Quixote 15:30 World News 15:39 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Sportsweek 16:45 Tony Martin Request Show 17:00 News Summary 17:30 The Mystery of the Blue Train 18:00 Radio Newsdesk 18:15 Concert Hall 18:30 World News 18:39 Commentary 19:15 Recruiting Natural Killers 19:45 Letter from America 20:00 World News 20:09 Reflections 20:15 Meridian 20:45 Sportsweek 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Don Quixote 22:00 News Summary: Don Quixote 22:15 Play of the Week cont. 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 World News 24:00 News Summary: Short Story

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1200, KHz: 7200, 9565, 1174, 11925 & 15210

07:00 News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, Science Reports, Sports News, 18:10 New Horizons and New Products 18:30 Music USA 19:00 News 19:10 Encounter 19:30 Special English 19:40 Old Favourites 19:50 Newsdesk 20:00 News Summary 20:05 Jazz Hour 20:10 Newsdesk 20:15 Date with a Star 20:30 Evening Show 21:00 News Summary 21:45 Evening Show Cont. 21:50 News Summary

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* The University of Sydney's photographic exhibition of the Aqaba-Mat archaeological survey at the University of Jordan's Archaeology Museum.
* An exhibition entitled "The Statute of Liberty" at the French Cultural Centre (until August 21).
* An art exhibition by Marwan Sharabi at the Housing Bank Centre Gallery.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre Tel. 6610267
American Centre 644371
American Centre Library 641520
British Council 6361478
French Cultural Centre 637009
Goethe Institute 641993
Soviet Cultural Centre 644203
Spanish Cultural Centre 624049
Turkish Cultural Centre 639777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 6671816
Y.W.C.A. 641793
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 3 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf's (Cradle Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Main gallery: Jabel Al-Lawzeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.
Martyr's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9

a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 637169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Umm Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Jabal Al-Lawzeh Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7:30 p.m.
Philatelic Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 981410. Tel. 677531.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman. Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Al-Lawzeh. Tel. 637440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein. Tel. 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Jabel Al-Lawzeh. Tel. 637440.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman. Tel. 678906.
Armenian Apostolic Church Ashrafieh. Tel. 777351.
St. Euphrasie Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh. Tel. 777751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at St. Stephen's School in Shamsieh. Tel. 612955.
Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smit). Tel. 811295.
Baptist Congregation (International, Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman. Tel. 606974.

PRAYER TIMES

04:18 Fajr
05:52 Sunrise
12:43 Dhuhr
16:23 Asr
19:31 Maghrib
21:05 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, Tel. (08) 532005, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:15 Agaba (RJ)
10:00 Beirut (RJ)
10:30 Kuwait (RJ)
10:45 Cairo (RJ)
10:45 Jeddah (RJ)
11:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
11:50 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
12:00 Baghdad (IA)
12:35 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
14:05 Cairo (MS)
14:35 Kuwait (MS)
15:45 Tripoli (SV)
16:10 Riyadh (SV)
17:20 Brussels (RJ)
17:55 Lamas (RJ)
18:30 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:40 Athens (RJ)
18:50 London (RJ)
19:00 Rome (RJ)
19:05 Madrid, Geneva (RJ)
19:10 Frankfurt (LH)
20:00 Rome (RJ) (Adl.)
20:45 Paris, Rome (RJ)
21:00 Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna, Rome (RJ)
21:50 London (BA)
01:25 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:20 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:30 Damascus, Amsterdam (KLM)
08:00 Damascus, Paris (AF)
09:00 Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Damascus, Rome (AZ)
11:00 Rome (RJ) (Adl.)
11:50 Beirut (RJ)
12:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)
13:00 Athens (RJ)
13:00 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
14:00 Baghdad (IA)
14:50 Lamas (RJ)
14:50 Cairo (MS)
15:00 Doha, Abu Dhabi (GF)
15:35 Kuwait (KU)
16:05 Tripoli (LV)

USAID to assist ministry with nursing, health projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) will help Jordan set up a specialised institute for training instructors to work at Jordanian nursing colleges and the agency will also provide expertise and equipment to these institutes, according to an agreement reached between USAID and the Ministry of Health on Saturday.

The agreement was concluded between Health Minister Zaid Hamzah and a USAID team and it also provides for dispatching Jordanians on scholarships to obtain training in various fields of nursing.

Also discussed at the meeting was USAID's donation of \$6.5 million to help Jordan carry out various health projects and programmes to reduce the infant mortality rate in the Kingdom.

The USAID team later made a visit to the University of Jordan's Faculty of Nursing where they met with Dr. Magda Zaki El-Deen, the dean of the faculty, who presented a briefing on the role of the faculty and its services to the local community. The team members were also briefed on the faculty's programmes and they discussed the possibility of launching joint programmes for training nursing instructors in cooperation with the Health Ministry.

Iraqi minister of higher education begins visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Iraqi Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Samir Mohammad Abdul Wahhab arrived in Amman on Saturday for an official visit and talks with his Jordanian counterpart Nassereddine Al Assad on ways of bolstering bilateral cooperation in education-related affairs.

During the visit, the two ministers are expected to sign a programme on cultural and educational cooperation, according to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra.

Petra quoted the Iraqi minister as saying that Iraqi universities are now open for Jordanian students to continue their higher education and that his ministry will increase the number of seats for Jordanians at Iraqi universities and institutes of higher education.

The minister is accompanied by a delegation grouping senior officials from the Ministry of Higher Education who were welcomed at the airport by Dr. Assad and senior Jordanian officials.

Dr. Assad later held a meeting with the Iraqi minister and his accompanying delegation. They discussed issues of common interest and bilateral cooperation in educational and cultural affairs.

Ministry seeks consensus on public investment company

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Jordanian expatriates and the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply have not yet reached a consensus on the establishment of a public share holding company, a project which was announced during the second expatriates' conference held in July.

Mr. Radi Ibrahim, director of the companies' department at the ministry, said that a scheduled meeting to discuss and assess the project was called off because a number of expatriates did not show up.

Since the "expatriates' conference", representatives from the ministry and a number of expatriates have held two lengthy meetings on the proposed company. Mr. Ibrahim told the Jordan Times on Saturday. The first meeting was attended by 12 Jordanian nationals working abroad but the second was only attended by six expatriates, he said.

Advisory office opens

The new office for encouraging investments started its operations on Saturday. It will be giving advice to investors on the best means to channel their funds into development projects. The office will provide investors with up-to-date data and information on laws and regulations in order to help investors choose projects in which they can invest their funds.

For the time being the office will be housed at the Ministry of Industry and Trade and it will be manned by economic experts and officials who will provide investors with data and information about laws and regulations for investment and the facilities and incentives given to investors by the government.

The decision to open the office was announced at the Second Jordanian Expatriates' Conference.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Decree okays tourism accord with Greece

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving an agreement for tourist cooperation between Jordan and Greece. The agreement aims to further promote and strengthen existing bilateral cooperation between Jordan and Greece in tourism fields.

Rifai asks officials to fly Alia

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai has issued an official circular requesting all government employees who are sent on official missions abroad to fly on Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

Saqqaq meets Iraqi industry minister

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Mr. Mohammad Al Saqqaq, the under-secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and chairman of the board of the Iraqi-Jordanian company for industry, Saturday met with Iraqi Minister of Light Industries Tareq Hamad Al Abdullah. During the meeting the two sides discussed the company's activities. The Iraqi minister stressed Iraq's keenness on making the company a success as part of the joint cooperation plan between Jordan and Iraq.

IDB supports industrial ventures

AMMAN (Petra) — A total of 55 loans amounting to approximately JD 5.5 million have been extended by the Industrial Development Bank (IDB) during the past seven months to finance various projects, according to an IDB official. He added that the bank's board of directors has recently approved nine new loans amounting to JD 398,000 to finance new industrial and tourist projects.

Safety committee reviews means to prevent cholera

AMMAN (J.T.) — A public safety committee for the Amman Governorate met Saturday under the chairmanship of Amman Governor Ahmad Al Hindawi during which it discussed precautionary measures being taken to prevent an outbreak of cholera in the Kingdom.

A statement following the meeting said that a decision has been taken to tighten control on all food shops and restaurants and their employees, especially stores which prepare and serve icecreams. The committee will close down stores which do not abide by health safety regulations, the statement said.

The committee has requested Amman Municipality and village councils around the capital to intensify spraying campaigns, to increase their controls on food supplies and to ban the sale of food and drinks by street vendors, the statement added.

The governor appealed to all citizens to maintain cleanliness and to refrain from dumping waste or garbage on the streets. He said that the country is free of cholera but these precautionary measures should be taken to keep Jordan free from the risk of epidemic. The meeting was attended by the director of Amman police and other officials.

Regular tests

He said that Health Ministry teams regularly monitor water springs and test waste water or sewerage arriving at the Khirbet Al Smara treatment plant. The Health Ministry, in cooperation with other government departments and the Water Authority of Jordan, has been monitoring crops and has also been testing stools of suspected cases at laboratories to ensure that there is no cholera in the country, Dr. Qub'am said. He said that the introduction of these measures in Jordan followed the incidence of cholera cases among Muslim pilgrims arriving in Saudi Arabia.

Dudin meets West Bank, Gazan leaders; Freij calls on Arab states to support development plan for occupied territories

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Saturday met with five West Bank leaders for discussions on projects included in Jordan's \$1.3 billion five-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip and on the general situation in the occupied territories.

During separate meetings with Mayor of Bethlehem Elias Freij, Deputy Mayor of Gaza Rashad Al Shawwa and deputies from the West Bank constituencies of Hebron, Jenin and Ramallah, Hafez Abdul Nabbi, Fayyad Jarar and Musa Abu Ghosh, respectively, Mr. Dudin reviewed affairs related to municipalities in the occupied territories as well as means of strengthening the people's steadfastness there, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

The meeting between Messrs Dudin and Shawwa focused on priorities given to Gaza in the five-year development programme and possible ways to ease the economic difficulties of Gazans.

In his meeting with Dr. Abu Ghosh, Mr. Dudin discussed needs of citizens living in Ramallah and means to bolster the people's steadfastness against the Israeli occupation measures. With Mr. Abdul Nabbi and Mr. Jarar, the minister touched on possibilities of establishing a hospital in Hebron and the needs of the constituencies of Jenin and Hebron.

On his meetings with Mr. Dudin, Mr. Freij said that talks focused on development projects planned for the Bethlehem district over the coming five years.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Freij said that the socio-economic development priorities for Bethlehem are: sewerage (JD 3 million), a bus station and terminal (JD 3 million), two schools (JD 3 million), a sports stadium (JD 600,000) and a children's park (JD 400,000), apart from important housing projects.

Mr. Freij, however, cautioned against raising the expectations of West Bankers and Gazans over projects to be included in the five-year development plan since he said that financing for the programmes has not yet been fully secured.

The U.S. has officially announced it will give the West Bank \$4.5 million in assistance this year and Mr. Freij said "to date, I am sure of some \$26 million, including the \$4.5 million."

"We should not build castles in the air," Mr. Freij said, echoing another statement made last month by Minister of Planning Taher Kana'an who said: "We should not make promises we cannot keep" and "we should not make commitments we cannot maintain."

Dr. Kana'an made his statements during a press briefing on the development plan and he said that the West Bank needs about JD 80 million in assistance each year and he indicated that the plan envisages yearly spending of JD 50 million to JD 80 million.

However, Mr. Freij went on to

say that he felt Jordan was committed to helping Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza through implementing the plan and that he believed Jordan would be able to raise sufficient funds for the programme. "Jordan would not have announced the plan if it did not have this commitment or if the funds could not be found," he said.

Mr. Freij, who has been serving as mayor of Bethlehem since 1972, said the West Bank and Gaza Strip will be implementing their five-year development programmes as soon as "money is made available."

The five-year development plan for the occupied territories is the first-ever comprehensive socio-economic plan Jordan has drawn up in the post-occupation years and the bulk of finances needed will be channelled to the area through the Kingdom. Jordan has spent JD 162 million on West Bank development projects since 1979.

Mr. Freij emphasised the importance of West Bank mayors' efforts in rallying financial support

to fund the plan, together with Jordan, and said: "We should put our hands in Jordan's hand to get backing from all sides. The more support and revenues we get, the more the West Bank and Gaza will gain from the five-year development plan," Mr. Freij said and he appealed to all Arab states to take part in financing the scheme.

"It is unfair for Jordan to be alone in raising funds for the occupied territories' development plan and I believe that other Arab states can easily participate to cover the plan's total expenses," he added. He indicated that the development plan has gained unanimous support and has been welcomed by Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Freij categorically refused to link Mr. Dudin's meetings with West Bank mayors and deputies and any possible new Jordanian political moves regarding the West Bank.

"There are no new political arrangements and West Bank leaders have to meet with Jordanian officials every now and then to get first-hand information on recent developments," said Mr. Freij, who arrived here Friday.

Mr. Freij said that Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres' visit to Morocco last week and the meetings between Mr. Peres and King Hassan II of Morocco were not a failure. "The outcome of the visit will become evident sometime during this year," Mr. Freij speculated refusing to elaborate except to praise Morocco for challenging Israel "to make a move."

Mr. Freij called on Jordan and the PLO to resume coordination on peace efforts saying he believed that "the PLO should accept U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and that any Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations with Israel should be based on these two resolutions and on the principle of land for peace." He also stressed the importance of the proposed international peace conference on the Middle East conflict with the participation of the five permanent U.N. Security Council members and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO.

"Although the PLO remains the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinians, this does not mean that West Bankers and Gazans have to freeze their minds and not criticise the organisation for any move it makes," Mr. Freij said.

Bush ends visit praising King's courage

(Continued from page 1)

likely within the framework of an international conference as sought by the Kingdom.

"This formulation will provide for direct discussion, the formulation the King is talking about," he said.

Mr. Bush rejected suggestions that the lack of a breakthrough during his visits to Israel and Jordan meant that his mission had been a failure.

"There is a peace process and sometimes it goes dramatically forward with high visibility and sometimes it doesn't," he said. "You've got to keep on trying."

Asked whether Israeli officials indicated willingness to make "territorial compromises" as part of a peace settlement, Mr. Bush said: "Yes, I think there has been a feeling on the part of territory for peace accepted by Mr. Peres."

He said he was not sure whether Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who as Likud leader will take over premiership from Mr. Peres in October, approved of Mr. Peres' acceptance of a "territorial compromise."

Referring to the imminent change in Israeli leadership, Mr. Bush said: "Whether there will be differences after the rotation, I don't know, I hope not. I would like to see us go down this path of trying to find a solution on that (territory for peace) basis."

Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc is on record as opposing any withdrawal from the Israeli-occupied territories.

"History shows that the peace process moves forward slowly in a series of steps over the time, but history also shows that His Majesty has the courage to take those steps," Mr. Bush said in praising the King's efforts for peace.

He said the American administration was enthusiastic about Jordan's five-year, \$1.3 billion development plan for the occupied territories, but he could not say how much money Washington would commit to the project.

Earlier this week, the U.S. administration asked Congress for \$4.5 million in direct aid to the West Bank on top of \$14 million

now funnelled through private agencies operating in coordination with Israel.

"I had that understanding before and I still have it," he said, although he indicated he had a somewhat greater understanding of King Hussein's reason for rejecting a direct Jordanian-Israeli meeting and insisting on an international peace conference as a forum for direct Arab-Israeli talks.

Mr. Bush said that his administration still supported the Reagan peace plan of 1982 as providing the best chance for an Arab-Israeli peace.

He said that Washington considered the PLO and Syria as "important for peace," but "they are not the only keys to peace."

Rifai: Jordan's stand is unchanged

(Continued from page 1)

(living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza) will live under the heavy-handed Israeli occupation.

Asked what Jordan's view was over the PLO's demand that acceptance of 242 should be coupled with the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the prime minister said: "We never believed that the future of the

In reply to a question, Mr. Bush denied that his tour in East Jerusalem indicated a shift in Washington's stance vis-a-vis the occupied city's political status.

On the Gulf war, Mr. Bush said the King was "concerned to see more understanding between Syria and Iraq." He said the King warned of "what an Iranian victory (in the Gulf war) could mean." Mr. Bush added that Washington "does not want to see a radicalisation of Gulf states."

On the question of American arms provisions to Jordan, the vice-president said that he was in favour of an arms package to Jordan and that he regretted that Congress "made a mistake" in opposing the deal.

Karami rejects Gemayel proposal

(Continued from page 1)

Berri's mainstream Shi'ite Amal militia as well as Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, said the two leaders believe Mr. Gemayel was "trying to spring a trap. But it wouldn't work."

Mr. Karami proposed six names for the committee, which he said should complete the draft constitution and the blueprint for the new government system within one month.

The names he proposed were: — Education Minister Selim Al Hosni to represent the Sunnis.

— Former cabinet minister Marwan Hamadeh to represent the Druze as well as the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP).

— Mohammad Baydoun, a senior aide of Mr. Berri to represent Shi'ite Muslims and the Amal militia.

West Bank and Palestinian rights should be part of the basic problem — which is the Israeli occupation... first we have to secure Israeli withdrawal and then the Palestinians can decide what they want to do."

Mr. Rifai said that by insisting on involving Palestinian rights in the question of Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza, the PLO "would only complicate the issue."

— Telecommunications and Public Health Minister Joseph Hashem to represent the Maronite Catholics as well as Mr. Gemayel's Falange Party and its Lebanese Forces militia.

— Lawyer and former cabinet minister Nasri Malouf to represent Greek Catholics and ex-President Camille Chamoun's National Liberal Party.

— Interior Minister Abdallah Rassi to represent Greek Orthodox and former President Suleiman Franjieh's Marada (Giants) militia.

"The committee should debate with the president, the parliament speaker and the prime minister the new reforms and then submit its report to parliament for a final debate," Mr. Karami said.

There was no immediate response from the Christian camp to his counter proposal.

Qatanani returns from Arab meeting on refugee affairs

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long conference on the affairs of Palestinian refugees has recommended that Arab countries increase their contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to the level of 7.73 per cent of the agency's budget, the same level as in 1981. Under Secretary of the Ministry of Occupied Territories Affairs Ahmad Qatanani announced in Amman Saturday.

Speaking after returning to Amman from Damascus, Dr. Qatanani said that the conference also decided to prepare a report on Arab countries' views regarding UNRWA's annual budget and the contributions of countries hosting refugees and foreign nations to this budget.

The conference also decided to reconvene on Aug. 9 to review a report by UNRWA's commissioner general on the affairs of the Palestinian refugees, Dr. Qatanani said.

The conference, which was attended by representatives of Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and the Arab League, stressed the fact that the Palestine question should be handled by all the Arab countries together and that any

move for resolving the problem should be based on joint Arab consensus, otherwise any unilateral solution would be considered as a breach of the Arab League charter and a violation of resolutions adopted by Arab summit meetings and the Arab League council, Dr. Qatanani said.

He said that in their meeting delegates reviewed the economic, social and political situations inside Israel and impact on the occupied Arab territories.

Palestine refugees in Lebanon, he said, were considered by the conference as a special case requiring urgent relief programmes to offer basic services to them. It was decided that supervisors of refugees affairs in Arab countries should make contacts with UNRWA headquarters to speed up the reopening of UNRWA's vocational training centre in Lebanon.

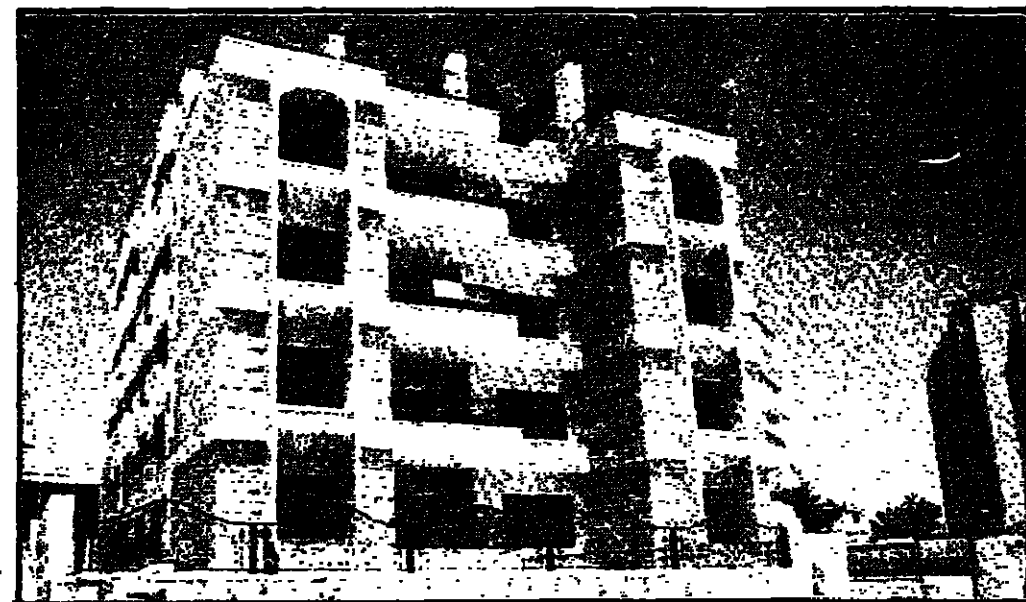
The conference recommended that UNRWA should maintain its basic services to refugees on behalf of the international community and the United Nations which entrusted the agency with this mission, according to Dr. Qatanani.

AL AQQAD BUILDING

Shmeisani - Tlaa' Al Ali

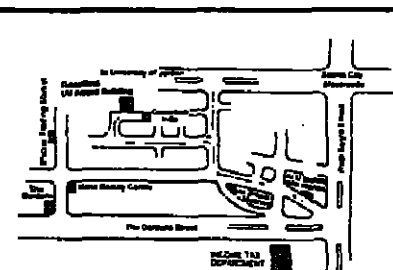
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Jordan Times

Editorial and Publishing Office: P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.
Telephone: 667171-4, 670414-1. Telex: 21407, 21408, 21409, 21410, 21411, 21412, 21413, 21414, 21415, 21416, 21417, 21418, 21419, 21420, 21421, 21422, 21423, 21424, 21425, 21426, 21427, 21428, 21429, 21430, 21431, 21432, 21433, 21434, 21435, 21436, 21437, 21438, 21439, 21440, 21441, 21442, 21443, 21444, 21445, 21446, 21447, 21448, 21449, 21450, 21451, 21452, 21453, 21454, 21455, 21456, 21457, 21458, 21459, 21460, 21461, 21462, 21463, 21464, 21465, 21466, 21467, 21468, 21469, 21470, 21471, 21472, 21473, 21474, 21475, 21476, 21477, 21478, 21479, 21480, 21481, 21482, 21483, 21484, 21485, 21486, 21487, 21488, 21489, 21490, 21491, 21492, 21493, 21494, 21495, 21496, 21497, 21498, 21499, 21500.

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Sunday's Economic Pulse

Expatriates and residents — who pays for what?

By Dr. Fahed Fanek

It should be a good idea to call for an annual conference for Jordanian expatriates, who left the country and settled in the Americas, Australia and elsewhere. Lebanon used to do that. The purpose would be to maintain the links between migrants and their native land, and to keep them involved in national issues, as representatives, to the countries they live in, of the Arab causes and interests.

Jordanian expatriates living and working in other Arab countries are, of course, not emigrants. With their families they form around one quarter of Jordan's population. There is no way to distinguish between an expatriate Jordanian and a resident one. All expatriates are citizens who hold Jordanian passports. They visit the country at least once a year.

It, therefore, seems odd that we call for an expatriates conference in order that they present their demands to the country, instead of being introduced to the expectations of their homeland.

It was shocked to hear the well known BBC broadcaster, Madiha Al Madfaie, reading the final declaration of the conference. It was a long list of expatriates' gains at the expense of their homeland and at the cost of its residents, who have been paying their income taxes and rates.

Jordan, by the way, exempts all its nationals working abroad from income tax instead of just exempting them from double taxation as other countries do. Yet Jordan provides all services without any discrimination between an expatriate and a resident.

It is worth mentioning that Jordanians living and working in Jordan pay around 25 per cent of their modest income as direct and indirect taxes to finance governmental services in areas like education, medical services, and security. This is one of the highest tax burdens in any Third World country and comparable to tax burdens in advanced countries.

There is no moral or legal justification for collecting taxes from residents alone if all citizens can equally benefit from taxpayers' money irrespective of whether they are expatriates or residents.

Taxpayers bear around 75 per cent of the cost of the heavily subsidised higher education at Jordanian universities. Admission to these universities is equally available to the sons of residents

and expatriates. Jordanian universities do not discriminate between Jordanian students, whether their parents work and live in Jordan or elsewhere.

We do not object to equal treatment, but the expatriates are now demanding, and perhaps will be granted, a guaranteed percentage of the seats at all Jordanian universities to be reserved for their children over the beyond their right to compete on equal footing for the remaining seats. This is an outright discrimination against resident nationals.

Among other demands presented by the expatriates conference are three distinctive ones; establishment by the Ministry of Education schools for expatriates' children in their host countries, without identifying the

source of financing for such institutions; compensation for expatriates who incurred losses through illegal moneychanging business in the Gulf, also without clarifying the source of funds; and exemption of expatriates' children from compulsory military service, again without stating the reasons.

One thing remains to be discussed: The disagreement over the authorised capital of a proposed holding company which the expatriates agreed to launch in their homeland to invest their savings and to serve the Jordanian economy. One local newspaper reported that the paid-up capital would be JD 25 million, another newspaper reported it would be JD 35 million, while the declaration heard over the radio and television said it will be JD 100 million. However, we don't

see much importance in the discrepancy between the figures of the authorised capital, as long as it was just a word of mouth. Such a holding company, so far, does not exist except in the declarations issued at the concluding of both the first and second expatriates conferences. May be it will also be included in next year's conference declaration.

In the relation between citizens and their homeland, there should be no place for demands and gains at the expense of their motherland. The nation has its own demands of its people, and people should first serve their country before demanding anything in return. For, how a country could give its citizens if they did not create a source to be drawn from.

Visit with little change

THOUGH there was not even a hint of a breakthrough in the peace process during U.S. Vice-President George Bush's three-day visit to the Kingdom, there were a few positive signs betokening a more realistic grasp by the American official of the situation in the Middle East. At the end of his stay in Jordan Mr. Bush was expressing a greater appreciation for His Majesty King Hussein's unwavering call for an international peace conference and agreed that this, and not separate direct talks, was the means most likely to achieve a just and comprehensive settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The vice-president also supported Jordanian plans to provide increased development assistance to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, recognising that deteriorating economic and social conditions in the occupied territories could only fan the flames of extremism and impede efforts towards a negotiated settlement.

Still, there is little about Mr. Bush's trip thus far that merits sincere applause. Throughout his whirlwind tour he has behaved as though his mere presence would loosen the knots of conflict and spur the region's leaders to feats of visionary statesmanship. Hence the vice-president's hailing of the King Hassan II-Shimon Peres summit as a "historic breakthrough" and his confident assertion that similar talks between His Majesty King Hussein and Mr. Peres were the "next logical step" in the peace process, a step he intended to pursue during his meetings with the King these past few days. His Majesty no doubt very patiently explained once again, as he has done so often to visiting American leaders in the past, Jordan's firm and longstanding position on how best to achieve peace in the Middle East, and it was a more sober and thoughtful George Bush who left Jordan on Saturday, we hope.

The most disturbing feeling we are left with after the visit of the American vice-president, however, remains that yet another "fact-finding" mission by a senior U.S. official has been completed, that the same dangerous set of facts that have threatened the peace of the region for many years have been found, and that nothing further would be done. Vice-President Bush stood at Um Qais and peered over the border at the occupied West Bank and Golan Heights, perceived the growing threat of extremism to regional stability, accepted the need for a Palestinian voice in peace negotiations and agreed on the necessity of a territory-for-peace formula. But he was clearly unable to provide even the hint of a suggestion as to how the United States might set the parties to the Middle East conflict on a truly constructive path towards a negotiated settlement.

The reason for this is not hard to see. It is the "special, fundamental and moral relationship" that the United States maintains with Israel and which Mr. Bush praised in such warm tones during his visit to the Jewish state last week.

Only if and when this relationship is moderated and the U.S. adopts a more evenhanded approach to the Middle East will there be any hope of stemming the tide of extremism and war which now hangs perpetually over our troubled region.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Can't they understand?

IT is no secret that the United States has been exerting efforts for persuading Jordan to enter into direct negotiations with Israel. It is also a known fact that Jordan has been holding out and displaying total commitment to the national cause. Jordan believes separate negotiations can never lead to the aspired peace. The United States refuses the Arab stand which calls for an international conference in which all parties to the conflict should be represented, and therefore its call on Jordan to enter into direct negotiations is bound to lead nowhere. By sticking to its stand the U.S. administration is rejecting what the Arabs and the international community have accepted while insisting on what the Arabs are rejecting, a vicious circle that can achieve nothing and can never contribute to the cause of peace. The road to peace does not mean insisting on following the same path leading to this vicious circle but rather through dealing with the issue in a positive and objective manner. If the United States insists on rejecting an international conference it can by no means persuade any of the Arab parties to enter into direct negotiations with Israel, and this leads to maintaining the state of tension and the no-war no-peace situation in the Middle East region. We hope the U.S. administration will understand these facts and realise that this region is not open for American hegemony.

Al Dustour: Hopes for Sudan

A meeting between the Sudanese prime minister and the leader of the rebel forces in the south represents a step in the right direction leading to a possible solution for the rebellion in southern Sudan. It is a success for the present Sudanese government and a serious attempt to break the deadlock in the search for a settlement. This meeting followed a long series of meetings between the prime minister and heads of political parties and political groupings that participated in the effort of overthrowing the Numeiri regime which means that the prime minister wants all parties to be involved in the process of maintaining national unity. The problem of the south has assumed priority for the present government of Sadeq Al Mahdi because it has repercussions on the social, economic and political life of Sudan. The present time and the democratic government and a dialogue leading to peace. The negotiations are needed now to prevent division of the country and dismemberment of the Sudanese people. We therefore look with deep satisfaction to the serious and sincere efforts made by the Sudanese prime minister and hope that the Addis Ababa talks will lead to a final agreement, safeguarding Sudan's national unity and future.

Sawt Al Shaab: Solution comes only from within

IT is wrong to believe that the present flurry of political activities, visits and initiatives will achieve anything for the Arabs. It is rather the joint Arab action and concerted efforts on the part of Arab governments that can lead to the resolution of problems. Any initiative outside the limits of joint Arab action can never lead to a solution because separately and unilaterally the Arabs can not achieve the aspired goals of their nation. This belief is firm in Jordan's policy and therefore we see King Hussein relentlessly working hard towards rallying Arab ranks and unifying the stands of Arab countries. The monarch is trying hard to achieve the minimum level of solidarity and he is confident that this nation can transcend its differences and side disputes and can work seriously towards its aspired goals. The other alternative to this is the collapse and the nation's loss of all means for unity and existence with dignity. At present, the Arab are weak politically and economically and their leaders should realise that only through concerted efforts and unified ranks can they stand up among nations.

Peru sets strict guidelines with foreign creditors

By Walker Simon
Reuter

LIMA — Peru's Social Democratic government enters its second year of rule having hardened its stance on foreign debt by announcing new restrictions on repayments to creditors.

Unlike other Latin American nations, President Alan Garcia appears to have taken his country further away from a settlement with the international financial community, diplomats say.

Peru has a total foreign debt of \$14 billion, the sixth biggest in Latin America.

While Mexico and Brazil, the two biggest debtors of the region, last week signed important accords with creditors, Garcia has made the chances of Peru soon reaching an understanding with foreign creditors more remote, they said.

In a first anniversary speech to congress on July 28, Garcia rejected interest and repayment deadlines set by foreign banks and governments. Peru would set its own conditions, he said.

Garcia's strategy was to amass foreign reserves by indefinitely limiting Peruvian private sector foreign debt repayments and setting a two-year restriction on multinational debt repayments, the diplomats said.

Net foreign reserves stand at about \$1.2 billion, enough to pay for more than six months' worth of imports, even in the unlikely prospect of a suspension of all credit and a retaliatory ban on trade with Peru.

Backed by the new government measures, Garcia can quickly boost reserves to their peak under his government last March when they reached \$1.54 billion.

This was because Peru's private sector debt payments and multinational profit remittances equalled about \$1 billion over the past 12 months, Garcia said.

"He can easily build up Peru's treasure chest by limiting these payments to half of what they were last year," one diplomat said.

In his address, Garcia said export earnings would drop by about one-sixth to around \$2.5 billion in 1986 owing to sliding world prices for Peruvian-produced oil and

minerals. Garcia said, "If each time they pay us less for our petroleum, for our copper, for our silver and our labour, how can (they expect us) to pay the debt in a servile manner?"

He extended for one year his debt service ceiling of 10 per cent of export earnings for payment on Peru's public sector medium- and long-term debts.

Lower exports would automatically cut payments on this portion of the debt under the ceiling, diplomats said.

Over the past year Peru paid only \$320 million on that portion of the public sector debt, barely one-seventh of the \$2.2 billion in interest and principal payments which came due.

Garcia not only announced restrictions on the private sector's foreign debt but also indefinite limits on payment abroad of royalties and licence fees.

Garcia branded the International Monetary Fund (IMF) a colonial institution imposing feudal policies. Peru had paid it only \$69 million over the past year, he said. This was barely a quarter of what bankers said was owed for that period.

Peru owes about \$750 million to the IMF over the next three years, Prime Minister and Economy Minister Luis Alva Castro said in June.

It must clear over \$180 million in payments, mainly arrears, by August 15 or face the prospect of losing borrowing rights at the 151-member organisation, finance officials said.

An IMF declaration of loan "ineligibility" could drive Peru to the bottom of the world's credit-worthiness league, foreign bankers said.

Only a handful of the world's most impoverished nations are classified as ineligible for new IMF loans, including Liberia, Sudan and Guyana, Peruvian officials said.

The likelihood of this prospect for Peru had now increased with Garcia's announcement of an extension of the 10 per cent debt service ceiling.

"Garcia will have to spend the bulk of what's earmarked for payment under the 10 per cent ceiling for the next 12 months to pay what it owes to the fund my mid-August," a diplomat said.

Zimbabwe takes first steps to unite rival parties

By Francis Mokoagwa
Reuter

HARARE — The stage appears set for a successful conclusion of difficult negotiations to unite Zimbabwe's main power rivals — the ruling Zanu-PF and opposition PF-Zapu parties, political analysts said July 31.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe started the ball rolling by freeing in recent weeks at least 51 mainly PF-Zapu followers, held by the authorities in a series of security sweeps of southern Matabeleland province in the past three years.

The amnesty is seen as paving the way for a successful finale to the unity talks which started more than a year ago between the former allies who parted ways shortly before Zimbabwe's independence in 1980.

"The release of the detainees is clearly aimed at improving the political climate in the country and to ensure especially that PF-Zapu can sell the unity deal to its supporters," commented a veteran Zimbabwean political scientist, who spoke on condition he not be named.

"It would have been virtually impossible for Joshua Nkomo (PF-Zapu leader) to convince his faithfuls they had something to gain from the unity were some of his members to remain in jail."

Most of the detainees were arrested on security-related charges centering on their alleged support for anti-government

insurgents. Last week, Mugabe himself travelled to Bulawayo, capital of Matabeleland, to be invested with the freedom of the city, a rare move by the PF-Zapu-dominated council.

The prime minister then used the occasion, at which Nkomo was also present, to issue a fresh call to Zanu-PF and PF-Zapu to "redeem Zimbabwe" by merging now and lead this former British colony of Rhodesia to a socialist, one-party state.

"We must work out a positive path that will unite our people and unite them permanently," he told the applauding crowd.

"The country has learnt sufficiently from the experiences of the past six years and from the experiences of other countries," added Mugabe, in a clear reference to bloody clashes between security forces and rebels who claim to be fighting for Nkomo. Nkomo denies any link with them.

The army clampdown in Matabeleland produced a storm of protests from churches and international human rights bodies.

At a weekend rally, Nkomo, 69, moved decidedly closer to Mugabe by vowing to unite Zanu-PF and PF-Zapu before he died, saying "God will not accept me in heaven if I fail."

Nkomo, known as "Father Zimbabwe" for his pioneer role in black politics, sharply attacked the rebels and asked people to report them to security forces.



Israel and South Africa: Comrades in arms

By Jane Hunter

The following article, the second in a three-part series on Israeli-South African relations, is reprinted from Middle East International, London.

"WHAT you have seen," a South African government spokesman told Western journalists, "is just a tiny bit of what we can deploy." He was referring to the virtual state of siege the white minority government had just clamped on the strife-torn nation in anticipation of the tenth anniversary of the Soweto uprising. He could just as well have been talking about the simultaneous raids mounted by South Africa on three neighbouring countries on May 19. In either case he would not have been exaggerating. Despite the UN's mandatory arms embargo of 1977, South Africa has put together a powerful military machine and an accomplished arms industry. South African troops, as they have proved many times before May 19, have mastered the arts of wreaking terror and intimidation on the civilian populations of weaker neighbours.

South Africa could have done only a small part of all this without Israel. Over the past decade Israel has sold and smuggled weapons to the South African government, led it down the path to nuclear weapons capability, helped it develop its own arms industry and introduced it to prospective customers. The Israelis have also taught the South Africans their own techniques for prevailing over an enraged majority.

Israel sells weapons to South Africa for both external aggression and internal repression.

Israel sells weapons to South Africa for both external aggression and internal repression of the increasingly militant black majority. In the summer of 1985 a reporter for the U.S. National Public Radio tape-recorded a demonstration of tear and smoke gas given by Israeli arms industry representatives to "two delegations of domestic South African security men." On November 10 the Israelis took another South African delegation to see their electronic fence along the border with Jordan. South Africa has festooned its borders with miles of such anti-infiltration devices — the system includes infra-red sensors, microwave equipment and anti-personnel mines — all purchased from Israel. In May, 1986 Israel bought 60 Gazelle helicopters from Egypt through an intermediary (after Egypt refused to sell them directly) and immediately shipped 50 of them to South Africa.

Beyond the arms sales, and of inestimable value, the Israelis have transferred to South Africa the rudiments of a 20th century arms industry. In 1977, Tadiran, Elbit and Israel Aircraft Industries, three major Israeli military producers, teamed up to help South Africa establish its own military electronics industry. According to reports, South Africa channels money into the research and development phase of an Israeli weapon and in return has the option to buy the finished weapon, or the licence to build it, or both. South Africa also provides raw materials, as was the

relationship between Tel Aviv and Pretoria grew out of a set of accords signed by the two governments in 1976. Israeli arms sales to South Africa shot up immediately. South Africa bought eight \$18m armed Reshet missile boats, Dabur patrol boats, air-to-air missiles, 105 mm self-propelled howitzers, radar stations, and drone aircraft. Sales continued after the U.N. general assembly passed resolution 418 in 1977, forbidding arms sales to South Africa. While only a few precise descriptions of the contents of those sales have been broken through the icy surface of censorship maintained by both Tel Aviv and Pretoria, Israeli and Western analysts have consistently reported annual sales to South Africa worth \$200-\$300m, with the jobs of 5,000 Israeli employees in the critically important state-owned arms industry dependent on sales to South Africa. For years, however, Israeli officials have professed adherence to the U.N. embargo, categorically denying any arms sales to South Africa.

Israel sells weapons to South Africa for both external aggression and internal repression.

case with the joint production of armour plating. South Africa sent steel alloys to Israel, which had developed the formula for what has been touted as the world's most impenetrable armour. Iskor, a steel company established in Israel by Iscor, the South African state steel industry, and Koor, the giant Israeli trading company owned by the Histadrut labour federation, manufactured the plating. Israel used the armour for its own Merkava tanks and replated all of South Africa's tanks, personnel carriers and scout cars. Such collaboration has resulted in the evolution of what has been termed a "joint arms industry."

A case in point is the Gabriel ship-to-ship missile, the Israeli version of the French Exocet. South Africa builds the Gabriel under licence from Israel and calls it the Scorpion. It was a Scorpion that South Africa used to sink a Cuban good ship June 4 in the Angolan harbour Namibe. Interestingly, the BBC, which headlined the story, called it an "Israeli missile"; the Financial Times an "Israeli-made Scorpion". The process by which South Africa acquires advanced Israeli weapons — in addition to the Gabriel, South Africa has obtained licences to build the Uzi submachine gun, the Galil assault rifle, the Dabur patrol boat — is symbiotic enough to produce such confusion. There have been persistent reports, none definitively confirmed, that South Africa is a silent partner — a financial angel now, a recipient later on — of Israel's controversial Lavi multi-role combat aircraft, now in production. The Lavi has been heavily subsidised by the U.S.

The Israelis have transferred to South Africa the rudiments of a 20th century arms industry.

In 1984 U.N. general assembly resolution 39/72 called on member nations not to buy arms from South Africa. Israel has helped the apartheid government circumvent this resolution too, paving the way for South Africa to develop arms sales relationships with Guatemala, with the U.S.-backed anti-Nicaraguan mercenaries, known as contras, and, it is believed, with Sri Lanka, where Israel is advising the government in its war of suppression against Tamil separatists. In addition South Africa has followed in Israel's footsteps in tapping the lucrative Iranian arms market.

Over the years hundreds of Israeli serving military personnel have helped the South Africans absorb their new technologies and learn to operate the weapons they have bought from Israel. Israeli

tutelage has guided South Africa's assaults on its neighbours: Israeli advisers sat in on the planning of the 1975 invasion of Angola in 1981; then Defence Minister Ariel Sharon spent 18 days in the Angola-Namibia region; the 1983 invasion of Angola was inspired by Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, and mounted after briefings from Israeli officers who had participated in that operation; a 1983 raid on Maputo, Mozambique tested Israeli propaganda techniques (and used an Israeli drone aircraft). Uniformed Israelis have been spotted in Namibia.

It is in their collaboration in the field of nuclear weapons that the strength of the military links between Tel Aviv and Pretoria is most apparent. Cooperation began before 1976, but their comprehensive agreement that year accelerated the process, with Israel wanting to test already-developed weapons and South Africa yearning to join the nuclear club. In 1979 Israel and South Africa detonated a nuclear weapon over the South Atlantic. The report of the CIA at the time that the weapon fired was Israeli has recently been buttressed by the findings of Leonard Spector, who writes on nuclear proliferation for the Carnegie Endowment for Peace. Spector says South Africa did not make a weapon until 1980. There are no hard reports of continuing nuclear weapons collaboration between Tel Aviv and Pretoria. However, South Africa has the bomb and it has let the world know it is capable of producing two nuclear weapons a year.

New light was thrown on persistent reports that South Africa has obtained Israel's Kfir fighter jet with the unveiling on July 16 by the South African air force of a fighter aircraft called the Cheetah. Reporting under BBC African censorship, the BBC noted that the Cheetah is essentially a revamped Mirage III with improved weapons systems, a more manoeuvrability "closely resembles Israel's production of the Kfir fighter plane, which is also an updated Mirage." Although the external service of Radio South Africa stressed President P.W. Botha's remarks at the press conference held to mark the Cheetah's unveiling, that "the aircraft proved the leadership of management qualities of the South African air force, of the Armaments Corporation (Armcor) and its subsidiaries," it is far more likely that the Cheetah proves the integration of the South African and Israeli military industries with the Israelis providing the leadership. It is a reasonable guess that the South Africans have used the Mirage III engine plans obtained by Mosad and that when censorship is lifted future reports will show numerous similarities between the Kfir and the Cheetah.



A view of the room of the Umayyad settlement where the bronze objects were found.



The fine bronze brazier and its decorative elements as they would have been attached to it — the griffin below, and the female figures above.

Jordanian-French team unearths 'Umayyad palace'

Text and photos
By Rami G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

MAFRAQ — A group of large standing stone blocs and a dense scatter of pottery sherds at the site of Al Fedein, in this north Jordan city, has been known of since the 1930s, when the American archaeologist Nelson Glueck passed through here and recorded the site. It was only in June this year, however, that the site was excavated by a joint Jordanian-French team, to reveal a substantial Byzantine/Umayyad occupation on the remains of an equally impressive Iron Age settlement.

The excavation, under the joint overall direction of Dr. Fawzi Zayadine of the Department of Antiquities and Pere Jean-Luc Vesco, director of the French Ecole Biblique in Jerusalem, has been directed in the field by Pere Jean-Baptiste Humbert. He is

assisted by Mr. Alain Chambon, Dr. Chris Foley and Mrs. Laura Foley of the University of Saskatchewan, Canada, Pere Jean-Michel de Tarragon, Mr. Jean Humbert, Mr. Bruno Chomel and Mafraq inspector of antiquities Mr. Khaled Suleiman Ejbur.

Father Humbert, who has excavated at nearby Khirbet es-Samra for the past six seasons, launched the Mafraq dig as part of his long-term research project: To determine if a line of Iron Age fortresses was established across north Jordan and southern Syria to protect the southern frontier of the Aramaean peoples in the middle of the 12th century B.C.

The most distinctive feature of the Al Fedein site has always been a neatly stacked pile of enormous cut stones, some measuring over two metres long by a metre wide and a metre thick. These have been noted by earlier scholars who visited the site.

The excavations, which started in June this year, have revealed that these standing stones formed a corner of what is thought to have been an Iron Age fortress that measures some 70 metres long by over 40 metres wide. The massive fortification wall of the fortress is 3.10 metres thick, and at least three metres high. This Iron Age fortress area forms the highest and largest of three terraces that comprise the large site.

Immediately to the east of this large upper terrace is a smaller terrace that was occupied during the Byzantine and Umayyad periods, and to the east of it is the smaller third terrace that probably dates from the Ottoman period.

Excavations on a small tell, or artificial hill composed of ancient remains, in the south-east corner of the site, next to the Department of Antiquities office, have produced Umayyad and Iron Age pottery mixed together. Along with ancient walls, a millstone,

and a small paved area. The Iron Age pottery dates from the 10th to the 8th centuries B.C.

Iron Age settlement

There are also clear wall lines of rectangular and square buildings adjacent to the tell, probably also dating from the Iron Age settlement. These have not been excavated this year because they fall outside the area of the land that has been bought and fenced in by the Department of Antiquities.

On the upper terrace, next to the standing stones of the Iron Age fortress, the excavations have uncovered the apse and nave of a 7th century Byzantine church with a simple mosaic floor and a nice marble columnette. The work has exposed two metres of Byzantine/Umayyad occupation in this area, representing a substantial settlement from the 7th/8th centuries A.D.

The most spectacular finds came from a large room just to the east of the church, thought to belong to a wealthy person or perhaps even to the palace of the Umayyad Caliph Walid II. The large room measures at least 15 by 6 metres, and was spanned by several arches that supported the roof. Next to this large room was a smaller room with plastered walls and floors that were painted red.

The larger room produced a collection of fine bronze pieces, glass, ivory and other objects, indicating a sophisticated and relatively wealthy Umayyad settlement.

A bronze brazier, to hold hot coals, was finely decorated with mythological scenes in panels. It stood on four legs each in the form of a griffin, a fabled monster with the head and wings of an eagle and the body of a lion. The griffins had wheels which allowed the brazier to be moved easily.

Above the main body of the brazier were four small female figures, holding hens, falcons or pomegranates. The precise date of this fine object has not been determined yet, but is either Byzantine or Umayyad.

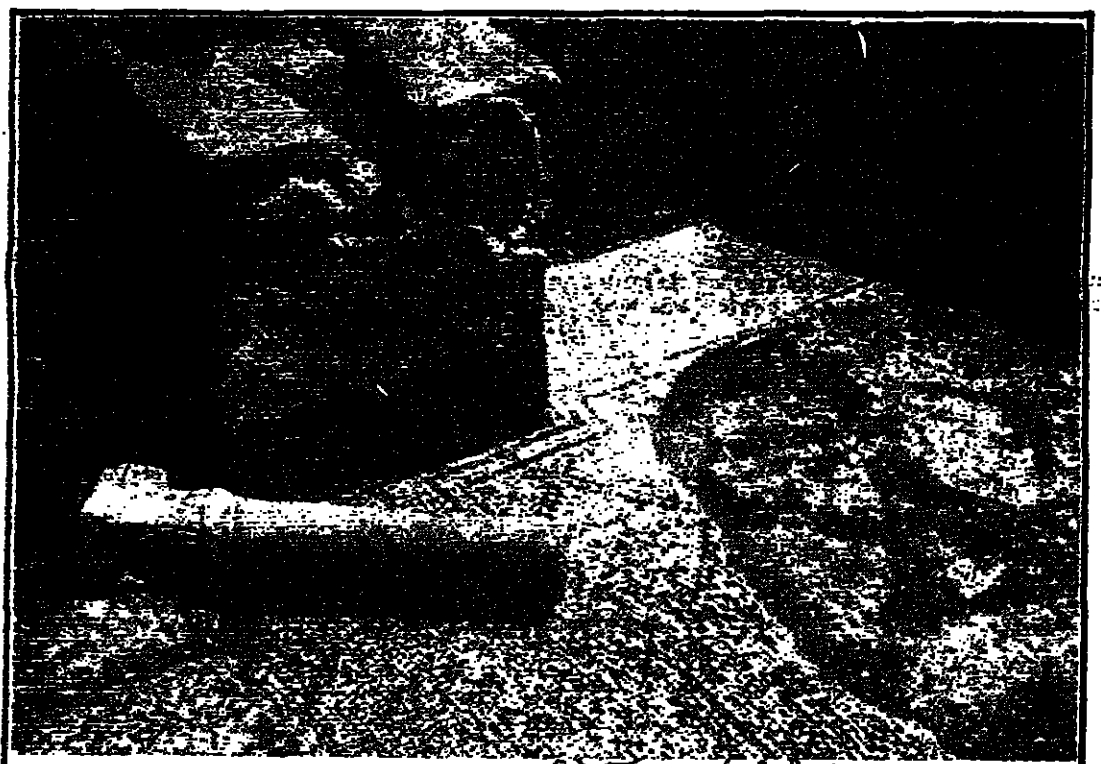
Also from the Umayyad period, the excavators unearthed a large

hanging lamp that stood on three legs. The lamp itself was made of dark steatite stone typical of the Syria region, decorated in geometric patterns that also had representations of hanging lamps.

Historical references provided by Dr. Ghazi Bisheh of the Department of Antiquities indicate that the site, known as Al Fedein in the Umayyad period, was inhabited by a certain Sa'id Bin Khalid Bin 'Amr Bin Othman Bin Affan, whose daughter was married to the Caliph Hisham Bin Abdul Malek (724-743 A.D.). Another daughter was married to Walid II, before he became caliph, and there are references to Walid II passing through Al Fedein in the mid-8th century A.D.

About 250 metres north of the main site, in an area now being dug up to install a sewerage system, the excavators have also identified another complex of Umayyad buildings, indicating that the Umayyad settlement was quite extensive. Historical references suggest that Al Fedein was an important administrative centre in the area during the Umayyad period.

The archaeologists have also found three inscribed milestones from the 2nd/3rd centuries A.D. Roman period. They suggest that a branch road of the Akaba-to-Bostra Via Nova ran through Mafraq, probably connecting the south Syrian town of Bostra with Mafraq and Jerash.



Part of the mosaic floor of the Byzantine church, with its marble columnette.



The massive stones of the Iron Age fortress, still standing five courses high in some places.

The problem of South Africa's migrant miners

Few of the black miners in South Africa get the chance to live with their families. The "3 per cent rule" sees that. And, as Stefan Wagstyl discovers, there is little prospect of change.

LONDON: Philemon Nkose sees his wife and three children just once a month.

Mr. Nkose is luckier than most of other 520,000 black migrant workers in South Africa's mines. His home village in Lesotho is only a few hours' bus ride away from his job at Harmony gold mine. Other workers at mines hundreds of miles away from their homes do not see their families for a year.

Mr. Nkose, a 34-year-old work study observer and a steward in the fast-growing National Union of Mineworkers, says: "The biggest problem in my life is that I have to stay away from my family so much."

It is likely to be a problem for Mr. Nkose for some time to come. Amid all the upheaval in South Africa, there has been no attempt to alter the laws which prevent mining companies housing more than 3 per cent of their black workers with their families.

Moreover, even if President F.W. Botha's government changed the law tomorrow, the migrant worker is so entrenched in the employment and financial structure of the industry and of South Africa that it would take time before the day-to-day lives of many miners were altered.

Migrant labour dates from the early days of the South African mining industry a century ago when the companies could not find enough local workers near the sparsely-populated gold fields around Johannesburg. The British government sanctioned recruitment of labour from as far afield as China. Subsequently, the employers limited themselves to Africa and went as far north as the

Congo.

Today recruitment is largely in the hands of The Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA), run by the Chamber of Mines, the employers' body, whose members produce almost all South Africa's gold, diamonds and platinum and most of its coal.

TEBA's activities have changed greatly in the past 15 years. In the early 1970s, nearly 80 per cent of the workers in gold mines (which employ 450,000 black people) came from outside South Africa, mainly from Lesotho, Mozambique and Malawi.

In 1974, the Malawi government decided to cut back TEBA recruiting following an aircraft crash in which 70 migrant workers were killed. At the same time, relations between South Africa and Mozambique were soured after the overthrow of the Portuguese colonial government.

More importantly, however, the rise in the gold price in the 1970s allowed mining companies to raise black mining wages by 300 per cent in real terms by 1980 in a deliberate attempt to cut their dependence on foreign labour by making the jobs more attractive to South Africans.

As a result, nearly 60 per cent of workers now come from within South Africa, mostly from the so-called independent homelands, especially from Transkei. Also, in response to rising wages and growing unemployment in other industries, the mine workforce has become more stable — job turnover has fallen from more than 100 per cent a year in the 1960s to less than 10 per cent in most mines.

While the mining companies

were responsible for developing migrant labour in the first place, the reason it has persisted is the policy of apartheid, which insisted on separate white and black residential areas.

Companies have not been allowed to house more than 3 per cent of black workers with their families, since the mines are mainly in areas designated for whites. The limit has been unchanged since 1952 when it was fixed by Dr. Verwoerd, then Minister of Bantu Affairs. Verwoerd had wanted no black families at all at the mines, but reluctantly bowed to pressure from mining companies who demanded to be allowed to house skilled labour. In practice, few mines housed more than 1 per cent of their black workforce.

President Botha's agenda of possible reforms to apartheid includes the abolition of the Influx Control Act and changes in the Group Areas Act, which determines where each race can live. But there has so far been no hint of an end to the mine housing limit.

In any case lifting the housing limit would not necessarily benefit all migrant workers. Residential rights could be restricted to exclude those miners — the majority — who come from black homelands. And there is no prospect that the government would allow foreign workers to bring in their families. The governments of Lesotho and Mozambique would also be unwilling to permit large numbers of wage earners and their families to emigrate. In Lesotho, miners and their families account for about 600,000 out of the 1.5 million population.

Mr. Ron Miller, deputy minister of foreign affairs, says: "There's no way we can morally

justify bringing foreign workers into the country when we are sitting on a high unemployment problem of our own. What we should be doing is getting these jobs for our own blacks."

Both the Chamber of Mines and the fast-growing National Union of Mineworkers urge an end to housing restrictions on moral grounds.

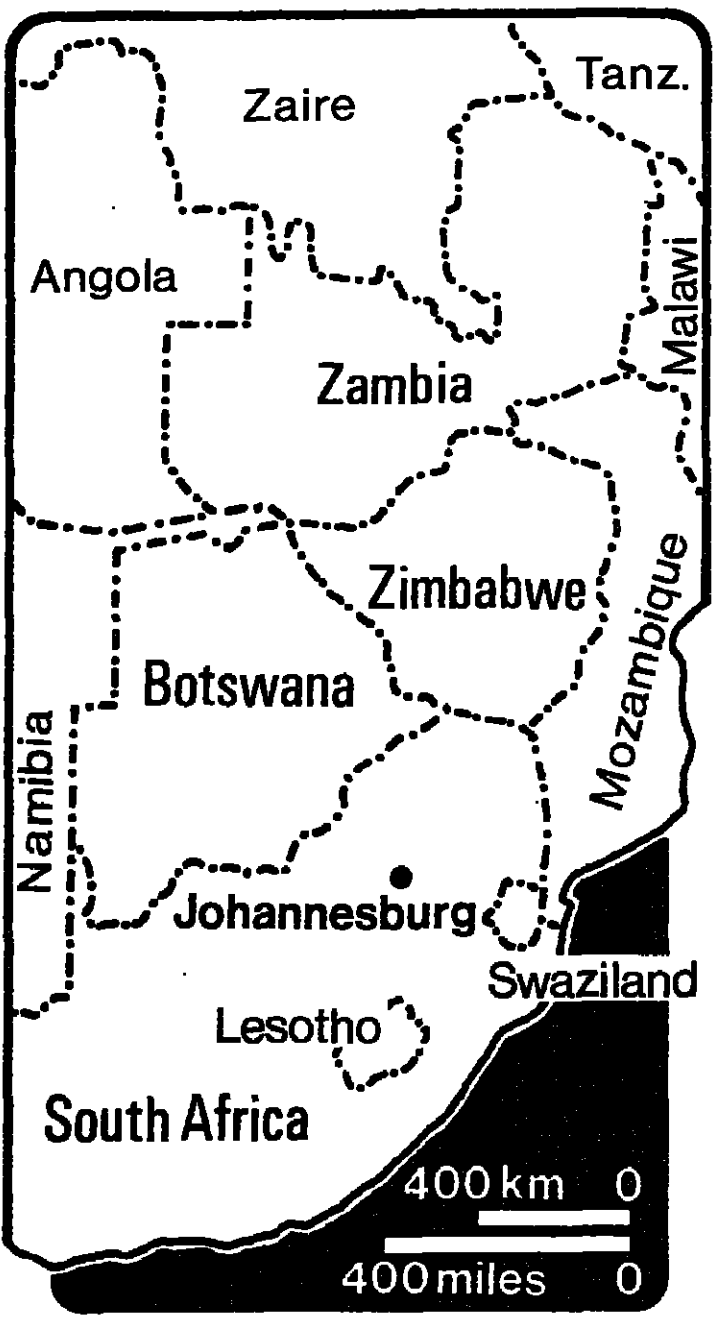
But the Chamber has not fought very hard in recent years to end the 3 per cent limit. One of the few mines to secure a concession is Rietpspruit Colliery, an open-cast operation developed jointly in the 1970s by Rand Mines and Shell. The involvement of an overseas company sensitive to international anti-apartheid opinion was significant.

Shell pressed the South African government to house 50 per cent of black workers with their families. The government eventually agreed — but only by advancing the roundabout argument that if Rietpspruit had been an underground mine it would have required many more workers than it actually needed. So Pretoria could claim that the 3 per cent limit had not been breached.

The industry does not believe that reforming the law would bring much immediate change. Anglo American, the largest mining house, which has long campaigned for political reform, believes there will be migrant labour for a long time to come. Nevertheless, it plans to build 30,000 family houses at its mines over the next few years.

The industry banks at the cost of housing all workers' families, especially at a time when many mines are investing heavily in upgrading single men's accommodation.

— Financial Times Feature.



Everest explorers plan search for Mallory's camera

By Catherine Arnst
Reuter

CONCORD, Massachusetts — One of the great mysteries of Mount Everest is whether British climbers George Leigh Mallory and Andrew Irvine were the first men to reach the world's highest peak in 1924 before vanishing in the snow.

Concord businessman Thomas Holzel is convinced they did and to prove his theory has put together an expedition that will set off this week to trace the journey of Mallory and Irvine in search of their bodies and, he hopes, their camera.

"If we find the bodies, it's almost certain we will find the camera since they would have kept it on them," said Holzel, who has been trying to mount the expedition since 1972.

And, if the camera is found, Holzel said, experts at the Eastman Kodak Company are almost certain the film, frozen for some 60 years, will reveal recognizable images.

"It's very exciting," said Holzel, 45, founder and president of Arcurus, a computer-graphics firm. "If we find the film, it will be like a window into the past."

Mallory is remembered for his famous response, uttered in exasperation, to the constant question of why he wanted to be the first man to climb the 29,028-foot (8,848 metre) peak — "Because it is there."

But to mountain climbers he is considered a hero, almost as revered as Sir Edmund Hillary, acclaimed as the first conqueror of Everest along with the late Sherpa Tensing Norgay in 1953, after taking a different route than Mallory.

Mallory, 37 when he died, was part of the third British assault on the peak in the Himalayas between Nepal and Tibet. A schoolmaster and World War I hero, he was obsessed with climbing Everest and was second in command of the expedition.

Colonel Edward Norton, leader of the 1924 expedition, said after his death that "Mallory was for three years the living soul of the offensive on Everest. I believe the thing was a personal matter with him and was, ultimately, somewhat different from what it was for the rest of us."

The 1924 expedition spent several months working its way up the mountain and on June 6, Mallory and Irvine, only 22 years old but an expert with the crude oxygen equipment used by the climbers, left the camp at 26,800 feet (8,170 metres) for their climb to the top.

They made their final assault on June 8 and were last seen by supporting climber Noel Odell only 800 feet (244 metres) from the top before fog and snow obliterated them from view.

Holzel first became interested in Mallory's fate in 1970 when he read an article about the climb. After considerable research he concluded that Irvine, the weaker climber of the two, may have turned back after reaching the top

of a treacherous rock wall known as the second step, passing his remaining oxygen supply on to Mallory.

"They had surmounted the only real obstacle by 1:00 (p.m.) and Mallory only had a three-hour climb to the top. Because of his obsession with reaching his goal, I'm sure he would have pressed on," said Holzel.

Holzel surmised that Mallory did not make it back down before night fell, was caught in a storm and died of exposure. Irvine, he believes, fell to his death while attempting to climb back down and his body would be found on the first step, a snow field at 26,896 feet (8,198 metres).

Holzel said he became convinced that he was right after a Chinese climber, just before his own death on Everest in 1979, reported seeing the body of an Englishman on the first step.

Since 1960, only four expeditions have climbed the Tibetan route taken by Mallory, and Holzel spent 14 years trying to win permission from the Chinese for his own assault.

His team of 33, including about 15 Tibetan Sherpas, will be far better equipped for their climb than the 1924 climbers, who wore only wool clothing and leather boots.

Mallory's oxygen equipment had been used only once before and was still not accepted as "sporting" by some members of the international climbing community.

Holzel's expedition has received \$250,000 in funding, provided by Kodak, the Los Angeles Times newspaper and various sporting goods manufacturers. They will use an oxygen system that will keep the climbers at the equivalent of sea level.

They will also use a custom-designed metal detector exactly calibrated for the Kodak vest pocket autographic camera which the two men were believed to have had with them.

The expedition will leave the United States on August 8, arrive at the base of Everest around the first of September and spend about three months climbing the mountain, Holzel said.

The Everest climb is still one of the most hazardous in the world, even with the technological advances that have been made.

Holzel, married with two young children, said he is not sure whether he will actually make the final ascent. "At 45, I will go as high as I can. I can't ask for more than that."

He said he is fairly certain that the explorers will at least find Irvine's body "and if we find it as high as we expect, then I think most people will agree that they probably made it to the top."

But he does not think his mission will be a failure if the bodies are not found because "it's the looking that counts."

As to why he is going, it is not, he said, because the mountain is there but because "I think it is man's destiny to explore mysteries."

Chinese students suffer mounting exam pressures

By Mark O'Neill
Reuter

PEKING — Mounting pressure to succeed at school is ruining the eyesight of millions of Chinese children, leaves them no time to relax and even drives some to attempt suicide, according to the official press.

College education has become a sure ticket to getting a good job in Chinese society, which increasingly ranks people according to their academic qualifications.

But fewer than two million college places are available for China's 47 million middle school students whose parents and teachers often push them to study hard for examinations.

"When children become short-sighted, nobody says anything," the People's Daily quoted a school teacher as saying. "But when the rate of students qualifying to enter higher grades is low, we teachers are criticised."

The official press revealed this month that up to 70 per cent of high school graduates are short-sighted, spend more than 10 hours a day studying and have little time to relax, even though state rules restrict study to seven hours daily.

Students do not get enough sleep or exercise and some must sit up to three tests a week, the People's Daily said.

The paper said the eyesight of schoolchildren deteriorated because of too much homework, poor lighting in classrooms and bad reading habits.

China suffers from a serious energy shortages, which means power cuts and the use of dim bulbs. Many schoolbooks are also poorly printed.

Doctors at a medical conference this month said China had only 200 to 300 eye specialists to cope with more than 10 million children

who suffer from eye disorders. Four students in Shanghai tried to commit suicide by taking poison last month because they were under too much exam pressure, a local newspaper reported.

"China's education system is like an inverted pyramid," said Zhao Guohua, a Peking city official.

"Everyone is scrambling to get into a small number of high-quality primary schools, which lead to similar high-class middle schools which lead in turn to college."

The pressure means extra tuition after class, no hobbies and sports whose parents excuse them from chores so they can spend all their time studying, the official said.

Zhao said the tough exam system accentuated differences between social classes and between city and country life.

"What chance does a farmer's child have? His family are not educated and expect him to help with farmwork," he said.

Official statistics show 230 million of China's one billion people are illiterate or semi-literate and hundreds of villages do not even have a primary school.

China's strict laws prevent free migration from the country to the cities, so getting to university is the only sure way a farmer has of leaving his village.

Zhao said sons and daughters of top officials were at the opposite end of the scale.

"They don't have to do housework, have private teachers and get to the best schools. If they fail the college exam and their father is very high up, then they will get a place," he added.

Students who doubt they will pass their exams often drop out, an option the press says is becoming more and more popular in the cities.

Cram completes double on last day of Games

EDINBURGH, Scotland (AP) — English track star Steve Cram produced a late burst of speed to win the 1,500-metre title on the final day of the boycott-stricken Commonwealth Games Saturday. Cram's victory in the blue riband event gave him an 800-1,500 metre "double" at the Games and helped England edge Canada for the most gold medals.

In front of a capacity crowd of 22,000 at Meadowbank Stadium that included Queen Elizabeth II, Cram, the world champion, made up 12 metres on compatriot John Gladwin to become the first man since Peter Snell of New Zealand in 1962 to complete the 800 and 1,500 double.

England, which won seven of Saturday's final 10 events in track and field and cycling, finished the Games with 52 gold medals, followed by Canada with 51. Australia, which failed to win an event Saturday, finished with 40 golds.

England and Canada were even with 51 golds apiece going into the men's 4 x 400-metre relay, the last event of the 10-day sports festival.

England, the race favourite, opened up a big lead and anchor Phil Brown was able to relax on the final leg as Darren Clark of Australia and Canada's Adee Mahorn tried in vain to catch him.

England struck gold in all three field events of the final day. John Herbert won the triple jump with a games record of 17.27 metres on his second effort. Olympic silver medalist Dave Ottley won the javelin with a throw of 80.62 metres and Billy Cole completed an English treble with a heave of 18.16 metres in the shot putt.

England also won the most overall medals with 142. Australia came next with 120, four ahead of Canada. New Zealand was fourth best with 38.

Cram won his first gold in the 800 metres on Thursday. Conditions at Meadowbank Stadium, already hampered by a strong wind, were made even more difficult by a sudden rainstorm in the middle of the race.

As a result, Cram's time of 3:50.87, was the slowest ever for the distance at the Games.

Cram, the world record holder in the mile, started the race at the back of the field to keep out of trouble. On the final lap he was well behind compatriot John Gladwin who took the lead with an early kick.

But the tall, long-legged Cram responded immediately. He

passed Gladwin on the final curve and strode home comfortably. Gladwin took the silver medal and David Campbell of Canada the bronze.

Cram's rival, Sebastian Coe, the double Olympic champion in the event, withdrew earlier this week because of a virus that also prevented him from running in the 800-metre final.

Without Coe, Cram was an overwhelming favourite. "It made things that much more difficult being such a favourite," said Cram. "Fear of losing was the biggest threat and when John (Gladwin) took off, I was left napping."

"Four 150 metres, I thought maybe I was not going to catch him," he said.

Cram was not the only double gold medal winner Saturday. Kirsty Wade of Wales delighted a capacity crowd of 22,000 by becoming the first woman in the history of the Commonwealth Games to win both the 800 and 1,500-metre title.

Wade, who won the 800 metres Thursday, was equally impressive at the longer distance as she wore down her rivals to win in 4:10.92. Debbie Bowker of Canada won the silver medal and Lynn Williams, another Canadian, took third place.

England won the women's 4 x 100 metre relay, with Canada finishing second. Those positions were reversed in the men's event as Ben Johnson, the fastest man in the world this year, held off a stiff challenge by England's anchorman Clarence Calder.

In the last cycling event of the

Games, England's Paul Curran won the 169-kilometre road race. New Zealand's Brian Fowler was second and Australia's Jeffrey Leslie was third.

Boxing, the sport worst hit by the political boycott of the Games by 32 of the original 58 countries, colonies and territories, featured several exciting bouts despite the absence of the traditionally strong Africans.

Canada won six of the 12 gold medals at stake, England five. New Zealand broke the Anglo-Canadian dominance when Jimmy Peau won the heavyweight division.

Rod Douglas of England and Jeff Harding of Australia received a standing ovation at the end of their middleweight fight.

Both men kept up a non-stop onslaught for three rounds but neither went down. Douglas threw the most hurtful punches and won on points by a unanimous decision.

The light-flyweight final was also marked by constant flurries of punches. Scott Olson, an aggressive Canadian, inflicted the first defeat in two years on Englishman Mark Epton.

But Epton, outfought for two rounds and floored twice, stormed back in the third and in the end lost by a 3-2 split decision.

Africa's hopes of gaining a gold medal were dashed when Swaziland's Leonard Makhanya, a bronze medalist four years ago in Brisbane, was knocked out in the second of the flyweight final by England's John Lyon.

The Englishman produced a right-left combination to floor Makhanya, whose country is one of four African nations which ignored the mass boycott of the Games.

African boxers traditionally have been successful at the Games but Makhanya was the continent's only fighter to gain the finals, at least gaining a silver medal this time.

Kasparov holds Karpov again

LONDON (AP) — Challenger Anatoly Karpov and world champion Garry Kasparov agreed to a draw in their third match game after Karpov played his 35th move.

After that move, Karpov offered a draw, which Kasparov accepted after a few seconds. The two players quickly shook hands and left the hall.

Kasparov had played solidly with the disadvantage of the black pieces and Karpov was unable to make any headway.

Experts present said the game was a success for Kasparov. For the second time, he has held the

draw easily with the black pieces. In game two on Wednesday he came close to winning with white.

The match score now stands at 1½ points each. The winner of the 24-game contest will be the first to score six wins or 12½ points. Wins are worth one point and draws are half a point.

In the event of a tie Kasparov retains his title.

After the match, British international master Nigel Davies said Karpov never posed any real threat in the game.

"So far the draws have been very good for Kasparov," Davies said.

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SPORTS IN BRIEF

Danish Dairy Rally set for August 29

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Danish Jordanian Dairy Company, which sponsored an autotest last year, will this year sponsor a motor rally on Friday, August 29, 1986. The Danish Jordanian Dairy Rally has been organised by the Royal Automobile Club of Jordan as the sixth event in the 1986 national championship, and will include ten special stages over a total distance of 250 kilometres. His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, who is currently leading the race for the Jordan Drivers Championship, will participate in the race in his Opel Manta.

Romanian swimmer breaks own record

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Romania's Tamara Costache clocked 25.31 seconds in the 50-metre freestyle to break her own world record of 25.35 seconds, Bulgaria's BTA News Agency reported from Sofia. Costache set the record Friday, the first day of the 18th Balkan Swimming and Diving Championships, said BTA, in a dispatch received here Saturday. Swimmers from Romania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Greece are participating.

Terry Butcher signs with Glasgow Rangers

LONDON (R) — England World Cup defender Terry Butcher Friday signed for Scottish Premier Division soccer club Glasgow Rangers in a £725,000 transfer from English Second Division club Ipswich. Butcher, 27, one of the most impressive central defenders on view at the World Cup Finals in Mexico during June, became Rangers' third major English signing since Graeme Souness took over as player-manager in May. Souness immediately appointed him club captain. The Scottish World Cup captain and former Liverpool and Sampdoria star has already signed England reserve goalkeeper Chris Woods from Norwich for £600,000 and striker Colin West from Watford for £200,000.

Ground broken for U.S. sports centre

BUTTE, Mont (R) — Ground was broken Friday for the \$10-million High Altitude Sports Centre amid predictions that some world records would someday be set at the skating and cycling site in Butte. U.S. Olympic speed skating coach Mike Crowe said the sports centre's high altitude of 1,737 metres should make for world record times and put American ice-skaters on an even footing with international competitors.

Joyner runs fastest 200 at U.S. Olympic Festival

HOUSTON (R) — Jackie Joyner, the world record holder in the women's heptathlon, ran the fastest 200 metres by a heptathlete Friday night in the U.S. Olympic Festival.

Joyner's massive total of 4,148 points for four events, the second best first-day performance in the event, left her three points off the pace she set in establishing the world record of 7,148 points on July 7 at the Goodwill Games in Moscow.

The 1984 Olympic silver medalist ran the 200 in 22.85 seconds to shatter the previous heptathlon best of 22.96 by Heidi Rosendahl of West Germany in 1972, despite temperatures as high as 38 degrees centigrade.

Joyner opened her competition by clocking 13.16 seconds in the 100 metre hurdles, then equalled her lifetime best of 1.88 metres in the high jump. She then threw the shot 15.20 metres for a personal best and won the 200 on the strength of an outstanding first 100 metres.

In other athletics events, Kirk Baptiste, the number one ranked 200 metre sprinter in the world last year, defeated 1986 national champion Floyd Heard. Baptiste, who took control in the final 30 metres, was timed in 20.41 seconds. Heard's time was 20.45.

Gwen Torrence won the women's 200 in 22.94 seconds. Rick Meyer threw the discus 64.32 metres and Bernie Holloway took the men's 400 metre hurdles in 49.71 seconds.

In gymnastics, 14-year-old Kristie Phillips finished with three consecutive 9.75's to claim the women's all-around gold medal. Phillips, the U.S. junior champion, totalled 38.30 points with Phoebe Mills second at 38.00.

In diving, Olympic gold medalist Greg Louganis overcame a poor start to lead the men's 10-metre platform competition with 666.66 points.

Louganis was in 10th place out of 13 divers after four rounds but scored a 10 on his eighth dive to take command of the event.

The women's leader after the first day was Michele Mitchell with 452.28 points. The top two men and women finishers in the event qualify for the U.S. team that competes in the World Aquatic Championships in Madrid later this month.

The Olympic Festival, a 34-sport competition open only to U.S. citizens, is not associated with the Olympics. It ends on Sunday.

Wembley hosts Bears, Cowboys

By Matthew Nugent
Associated Press

LONDON — British fans of American football will pack Wembley Stadium Sunday expecting to see Super Bowl champions Chicago Bears and the Dallas Cowboys turn on the power and style in the inaugural "American Bowl."

Tickets for the match went on sale in May. All 80,000 sold out quickly. The fan's appetite has been whetted by the NFL action they see during the season on television.

"We watch our local team play the game in England is not yet as highly developed as in the United States," said Frank Lamb, a fan of the London Ravens, and the Chicago Bears.

"The fans have been waiting patiently for over three months for this match and they'll be expecting to see all the big names from both teams turn in a Super Bowl performance," Lamb added.

Like many supporters, Londoner Lamb will make it a day out Sunday. "The match doesn't start until six o'clock but I will be at Wembley early with a bunch of friends. We will have lunch and a few beers in the car park — just like they do in the states, it's going to be a really great day out," he added.

Bear's coach Mike Ditka and his Cowboy counterpart, Tom Landry, have promised to play their big names from the start. However, with the final cut looming up, Ditka and Landry will also use the match to look at some rookies.

It was rumored at a Bear's training camp in London this week that Ditka might even use defensive tackle William "The Refrigerator" Perry as a running back.

It's been a particularly busy week in London for Chicago Bear Defensive coach David McGinnis. He has landed himself an extra hour's work each day.

McGinnis starts his working day in the ballroom of the team's hotel



Wide receiver Willie Gault of the Chicago Bears latches on to a touchdown pass from quarterback Jim McMahon during the NFL playoffs last year.

at 7:30 a.m., as the Bears discuss game plans. Then it's off to the National Sports Centre at Crystal Palace, where the coaching staff put the players through a grueling two-hour workout.

But when the Bears' bus leaves the sports complex on its return journey to the team's hotel, McGinnis remains behind to talk football with members of some of the football teams that are springing up all over England.

"They are so keen to learn the game, they listen to everything they are told, digest it, and then ask intelligent questions," McGinnis said after one of his sessions.

"I don't mind answering their questions at all. It's something that we are all obliged to do while we are here. We are ambassadors for American football and we must try and hand on some of our knowledge to those who want to learn our game," he added.

But there was one request that McGinnis had to refuse this week. "When one guy asked me to show him my game plan book I had to call a time out," chuckled the Bears' man.

Since Tuesday, players from local league teams, the London Ravens and Streatham Olympians, have struck up a friendship with McGinnis.

"David has been very helpful," said Leroy Harris, a linebacker with the Ravens. "He's taken the time to explain things to us. It's not like soccer where managers and coaches rarely spend time with local teams."

The experience also has been an interesting one for McGinnis. "They are very eager to learn, and know a lot about the game already," he said. "What the British game needs now is a regular flow of coaches from the United States."

The extra work schedule has curtailed somewhat McGinnis' free time but one sight he has always wanted to see will not be denied him this week.

"I've read so much about Wembley, it's one of the most historic stadiums in the world," he said. "I'm looking forward to seeing it this weekend. With two of the best teams in the NFL playing in such a setting it will be quite a spectacle for the fans."

Commonwealth Games future in doubt

By Andrew Warshaw
AP Sports Writer

EDINBURGH, Scotland — They were advertised as the "Friendly Games." But a political boycott over Britain's South Africa policy turned the 19th Commonwealth Games into a nightmare for organisers and cast doubt on their future.

With empty lanes on the track and decimated boxing and weightlifting programmes, the credibility of the Commonwealth Games as one of the world's most prestigious international sporting festivals was seriously devalued.

"It's really come down to a four-country meet — England, Australia, Canada and New Zealand," said veteran track star John Walker halfway through the Games. "It's like no Games I've ever been to. There's no atmosphere."

Of 58 countries, colonies and territories that originally entered, only 26 took part in the events ending Saturday.

The rest joined a boycott started by Nigeria July 9 to protest

Britain's refusal to impose stringent economic sanctions against South Africa.

More than 700 athletes pulled out, depriving the Games of top performers in most of the 10 sports contested.

"The boycott took us all by surprise," said Kenneth Borthwick, chairman of the organising committee, who worked four years to stage the Games.

"The attitude of our government towards sanctions was only highlighted a few weeks beforehand. We were ready to raise the curtain on the biggest and best Games ever."

With the Games expected to lose about £2 million, Borthwick said some means of financial guarantee must be found to prevent such losses and at the same time avoid a repetition of the mass boycott.

"What has to be done immediately is that the Commonwealth Games Federation, the event's governing body, should re-examine its constitution and write into its safeguards against last-minute withdrawals," he said.

"I think countries should have to pay a deposit once they have indicated the numbers of athletes

they are sending. If they pull out, at least the organisers will then have some form of financial guarantee."

Borthwick admitted that politics have become a major player in sports.

The withdrawal of 11 of Africa's 19 Commonwealth nations left the boxing competition with only half its original entrants. Several rounds were scrapped and the programme drastically revised.

Organisers called on teams still in the Games to make up for the ranks of the missing athletes, but only Wales responded, sending seven more fighters.

One of them, Alan Evans, found himself assured of a silver medal without even throwing a punch when he received a bye into the final of the super-heavyweight division, cut to just three contestants by the boycott.

Track and field, the principal sport, was particularly hard hit by mass withdrawal of African and Caribbean countries.

All the qualifying rounds in the field events were cancelled while the men's 100-metre dash, expected to be one of the highlights, was reduced from 58 to just 22 competitors.

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Third World states object to new accord regulating trade in textiles

GENEVA (AP) — A 54-country meeting agreed Friday night on a five-year renewal of the main pact regulating world trade in textiles and clothing, but India and China voiced reservations about expanding the accord's scope.

Following strong U.S. pressure, all natural fibres except pure silk were effectively included in the new Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA). After being adopted, the draft now goes to capitals for signing.

The MFA, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1974 and was twice extended, so far has covered only cotton, wool, synthetics and blends.

The expansion would bring in linen, ramie and silk blends, categories where U.S. imports have surged over the past two years. Ramie is a flax-like fibre which China is the biggest producer.

India and China, two major low-cost exporters, objected to the expanded coverage and left open the possibility of formally dissociating themselves from that part of all of the new MFA.

"After 13 years, the MFA has acquired its most restrictive aspect," Indian Ambassador Shrirang P. Shukla said. "This outcome leaves a feeling of disappointment."

He said a decision on India's next step could come within two weeks.

The U.S. market is the biggest for Third World exporters. Textile trade has become an emotional issue in the United States, where thousands of jobs and billions of dollars worth of business have been lost because of what U.S. manufacturers say is a flood of cheap imports.

In Washington, U.S. trade representative, Mr. Clayton Yeutter, told reporters: "We're very pleased with the results."

Chief U.S. negotiator, Mr. Charles Carlisle, hailed the new pact as containing more freedom for governments to impose restrictions to stem sudden, "destabilising" floods of imports.

He also said it strengthened provisions to discourage Third World producers from copying Western garment designs. This issue had been pressed particularly by the 12-nation European Common Market.

But U.S. textile lobbyists said the text does not go far enough. Mr. Paul T. O'Day, president of the man-made fibre producers association, said in Geneva that the pact "fell short of U.S. wishes"

and was "not responsive" to congressional pressure for restricting imports.

Delegates drew a link between Washington's pressure for MFA concessions and an Aug. 6 vote in the U.S. Congress, when the House of Representatives will try to override a presidential veto of legislation calling for sweeping curbs on Third World textile imports.

Other draft provisions call for some items "which were internationally traded in commercially significant quantities" before 1982 to be exempted from the new MFA.

These are to include bags, sacks, carpetbacking, luggage, mats and carpets made from jute, sisal, coir, abaca, manila and henequen.

Mr. Shukla charged this provision will hamper Third World sales of new products made from these fibres.

He also criticised the draft for failing to set a timetable for phasing out the MFA.

The arrangement was intended to shelter Western textile industries from low-cost imports while they restructured, but developing countries say such protection is no longer warranted.

Other passages call for special treatment for exports from small suppliers, new producers and the poorest countries.

As the dispute over coverage took shape, India and China warned the meeting they may register a written reservation on the expanded MFA, whereupon the United States threatened to

respond with a written objection. A GATT source said such an unprecedented legal situation would force the disputing parties to arrange future bilateral treaties outside the MFA.

Mr. Carlisle said no talks were immediately planned to bridge the differences with New Delhi and Peking.

Washington is likely to begin trade talks with India this year and with China next year.

The MFA was negotiated as an exception to the free-trade rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

It sets a framework for bilateral quota agreements that cover \$48 billion of textile and clothing exports out of a world total of \$101 billion, according to 1984 GATT figures.

The figure includes \$15 billion of Third World exports to industrialised nations annually.

A GATT source said the impression that Washington had pushed hard its demands in the MFA talks was certain to have a negative impact on a meeting of GATT trade ministers in September that is expected to launch a new round of global trade-freeing talks.

In another sign of divisiveness on trade issues, a committee to prepare the new round ended its work inconclusively Thursday when developing and industrialised nations failed to agree on a draft declaration which the GATT ministerial could have launched the talks.

Reagan approves limited grain subsidies to USSR

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, squeezed between political pressure in Congress and pleas from U.S. allies, Friday night announced a limited programme of subsidised grain sales to the Soviet Union.

The programme would use surplus government-owned grain as bonuses to encourage the Soviets to buy four million tonnes of wheat in fulfillment of their obligations under a long-term grain agreement.

Agriculture Secretary Richard Lyng, who made the announcement on Mr. Reagan's behalf, said the expanded subsidy programme would help U.S. farmers who are suffering from glutted markets, low prices and slumping exports without harming the United States' competitors in the international grain marketplace.

"This will put us on an equal footing with our foreign counterparts," Mr. Lyng told a news conference. "Given an opportunity at competitive prices, I think they will buy," he said of the Soviets.

Australian Agriculture Minister John Kerin, in Washington with a delegation lobbying against the subsidy expansion, expressed disappointment and called the action "a very tough move" that

would depress world wheat prices. Mr. Kerin said the new programme's limits made it less objectionable than his country had feared.

The decision to subsidise Soviet purchases came after intense debate within Reagan's cabinet which pitted domestic politics against U.S. relations with its wheat-exporting allies.

The anticipated action had been vigorously opposed by major competitors in the international wheat market, particularly Australia, Canada, and Argentina, who said a wide-open subsidy programme would drive down world prices and hurt farmers while taxing the treasuries of allied nations.

Secretary of State George Shultz and Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger had strongly opposed the subsidies, while Mr. Lyng, Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige had argued for them.

The Soviet Union last year failed to meet its obligation to buy U.S. wheat under a five-year grain agreement that sets minimum purchase levels. The Soviets bought a record of 18.6 million tonnes of grain, but only 2.9 million tonnes of that was wheat, 1.1 million tonnes short of the four million tonne commitment.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

AMMAN (J.T.) — The following table summarises trading activities at the Amman Financial Market during the week starting Saturday, July 26, '86 and ending Wednesday, July 30, '86. (Figures in Jordanian dinars).

Name of company	Number of shares	Volume of trade	Opening price	Closing price	Par value
Industrial Development Bank	1328	1828	1.380	1.380	1.000
Petra Bank	1366	3210	2.350	2.350	1.000
Jordan Islamic Bank	1100	2308	2.140	2.090	1.000
Jordan Kuwait Bank	5550	11059	2.000	2.000	1.000
Jordan Gulf Bank	5546	7819	1.400	1.410	1.000
Housing Bank	1325	2120	1.600	1.600	1.000
Arab Jordan Investment Bank	11300	22424	1.980	2.020	1.000
Cairo Amman Bank	236	6608	28.000	28.000	5.000
Bank of Jordan	1574	27502	17.050	17.700	5.000
Arab Bank	1560	196230	128.750	125.750	10.000
Jordan National Bank	25256	63410	2.520	2.500	1.000
Jordan Finance House for Development	27865	22067	0.800	0.780	1.000
Islamic Investment House	6750	5428	0.810	0.820	1.000
Jordan Investment and Finance Corporation	9609	7287	1.270	1.260	1.000
Finance and Credit Corporation	30200	9372	0.820	0.810	1.000
National Financial Investments	70	81	1.200	1.150	1.000
National Portfolio Securities	10265	5954	0.600	0.580	1.000
Jordan Securities Corporation	366	335	0.900	0.920	1.000
Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan)	2500	2748	1.120	1.090	1.000
Real Estate Financing Corporation	—	—	—	—	1.000
Al Mashrek Exchange	220	3190	14.500	14.500	10.000
Jordan French Insurance	2756	7027	2.540	2.520	1.000
REFCO Life Insurance	5880	2520	0.920	0.930	1.000
Jordan Insurance	541	5410	10.000	10.000	1.000
Arab Life and Accident Insurance	676	493	0.730	0.730	1.000
Yarmouk Insurance and Reinsurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Holy Land Insurance	400	360	0.950	0.900	1.000
Arabian Seas Insurance	125	213	2.300	1.700	1.000
Philadelphian Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Arab Union International Insurance	354	368	1.000	1.030	1.000
Jerusalem Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Petra Jordan Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan-Gulf Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Universal Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Insurance	2085	3589	1.650	1.900	1.000
Jordan Eagle Insurance	—	—	—	—	10.000
Middle East Insurance	—	—	—	—	1.000
Darco for Housing and Investment	17030	10598	0.610	0.610	1.000
Real Estate Investment (Aqarco)	1980	1028	0.520	0.510	1.000
Arab Development and Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
General Investment	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Leasing Corporation	828	546	0.670	0.660	1.000
Petra Enterprises and Leasing Equipments	8006	1554	0.700	0.700	1.000
Jordanian Electric Power	7840	11763	1.500	1.500	1.000
Irbid District Electricity	113	112	1.000	1.000	1.000
Arab International Hotels	8928	3214	0.360	0.350	1.000
Garage Owners Federation Office	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan National Shipping Lines	19780	14484	0.720	0.740	1.000
Dar Al Shaab Press, Printing, Publishing and Distributing	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Dairy	6623	7487	1.140	1.140	1.000
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing	12745	23857	2.270	2.200	1.000
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	45344	26186	0.560	0.580	1.000
Jordan Phosphate Mines	2895	5954	2.150	2.050	1.000
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural (Intaj)	3485	5328	1.540	1.530	1.000
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries	1000	4280	4.280	4.280	1.000
Aladdin Industries	3400	1900	0.550	0.560	1.000
Arab Aluminium Manufacturing	11252	9369	0.830	0.840	1.000
Jordan Worsteds Mills	6282	25100	3.900	3.900	1.000
Jordan Ceramics	7500	7474	0.990	1.000	1.000
Chemical Industries	3187	3084	0.980	0.970	1.000
Jordan Industries and Match (JIMCO)	1500	770	0.520	0.510	1.000
Dar Al Dawa' for Development and Investment	3730	5633	1.510	1.510	1.000
National Steel Industries	5650	6591	1.170	1.170	1.000
Universal Chemical Industries	961	695	0.710	0.720	1.000
General Mining	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery	3448	24090	6.960	7.040	5.000
Jordan Lime & Brick	3197	711	0.220	0.220	1.000
National Industries	960	613	0.620	0.640	1.000
Arab Paper Converting and Trading	1000	255	0.270	0.250	1.000
Jordan Wooden Industries (JWICO)	—	—	—	—	1.000
Livestock and Poultry	3800	2014	0.530	0.530	1.000
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing	1800	2281	1.260	1.260	1.000
Rafia Industrial for Plastic Bags	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Paper and Cardboard	1350	3616	2.670	2.630	1.000
Jordan Rockwool Industries	100	40	0.490	0.400	1.000
Trans-Jordan Minerals Research	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Himeh Mineral	—	—	—	—	1.000
Orient Dry Batteries Factory	—	—	—	—	1.000
Woolen Industries	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tanning	816	1469	1.800	1.800	1.000
Jordan Printing and Packaging	—	—	—	—	1.000
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette	—	—	—	—	5.000
Grand total	353361	637574			

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1986

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A very good Sunday for getting whatever has to do with home, family or property interests and activities in the pink of condition. Contact influential persons.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to stay at home and get conditions there improved with your family. Make today memorable.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Seek answers to philosophical questions at right sources and then follow whatever you truly believe in.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Plan how to have more of this world's goods or whatever else you may need and gain advice from others.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Plan how best to gain your personal goals and extend your efforts to such purpose.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Make some fine plan to gain your greatest goals. You had better retire early and get an early start tomorrow.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study conditions carefully so that you know better how to proceed. Plan how to get greater benefits.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) If you need help from an important person, don't hesitate to ask. Make sure you drive carefully, too.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Forget dull duties and get into fascinating new ones and you can get ahead much faster.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan your time and activities wisely for the new week and be very practical and productive.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to please outside associates and get more co-operation from them. Attend public functions.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) A discussion with a co-worker can be helpful. Co-ordinate your ideas and you will receive results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You need recreation so go after it and in the evening also have a happy romantic interlude.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will have much accurate psychic power and should be encouraged to use it in order to put the fine talents across in this nature. Give as fine an education as you can so that the success here will be phenomenal. Permit to participate in sports.

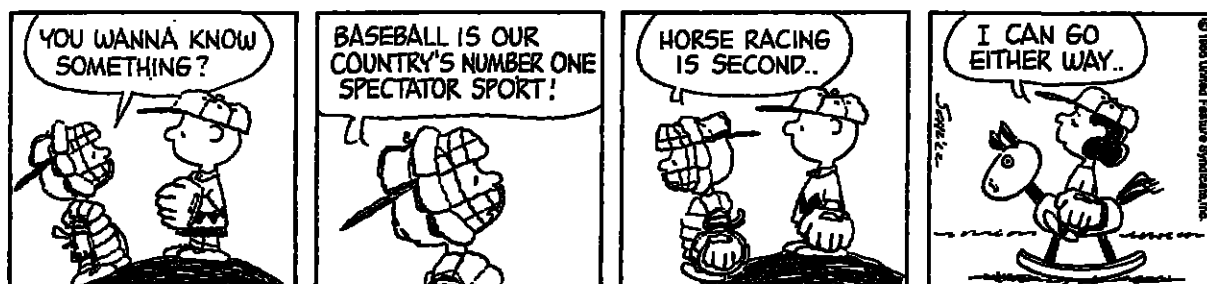
THE Daily Crossword

by John Fennek

ACROSS
1 A Turner
5 Hook on a handle
9 Remaining
14 Hebrew lyre
15 Houtboy
16 Free
17 Settlement
18 Clow's protuberance
20 Arab port
21 Not up to par
22 Kind of interest
23 Splendid
26 Failure
27 Manipulated
29 Achieve a goal
30 Competent
34 Set
35 Stood
36 "The Lady"
42 Golden — (bit of the past)
43 Maternity related
44 Knowledge
45 Go by
46 Way to travel
47 Comic Johnson
49 Antiquated
51 White-tailed shore birds
54 Great bargains
58 Conjunction
60 Concerning
61 Surely
62 Muffled
63 Wild hog
64 Clay brick
65 Global
66 It, wine city
67 Stand high
68 Wasp
69 Author life

DOWN
1 Trumpet's
2 Stage whisper
3 Football line position
4 Boiling rings
5 Desert
6 Like — in a china shop
7 Goes straight ahead
8 Snowy mo.
9 More advanced
10 Weights
11 Kind of owl
12 Actual being
13 Hollow grass
19 Constant
24 Realtor's contract
26 Commune in Tuscany
28 Actress Joanne
29 Margaret
31 Puffin's concern
32 — majesty
33 Utopia
34 Spit like —
35 Rhythmic dance
37 Begins
38 Ft. river
40 Scented city
41 Gr. letter
46 Space agency
48 Of a clan
49 Diligent worker
50 Rose-colored eyes
52 Name of poetry
53 Finch
54 Hit a fly
55 Fast
56 Plenty to poets
57 Paris priest
58 Way to learn
62 Approach

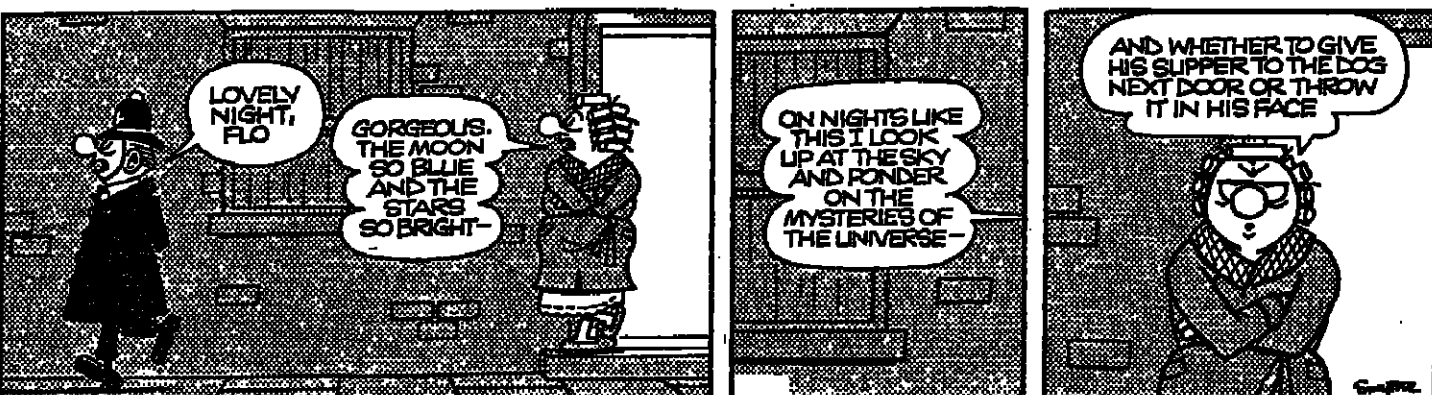
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

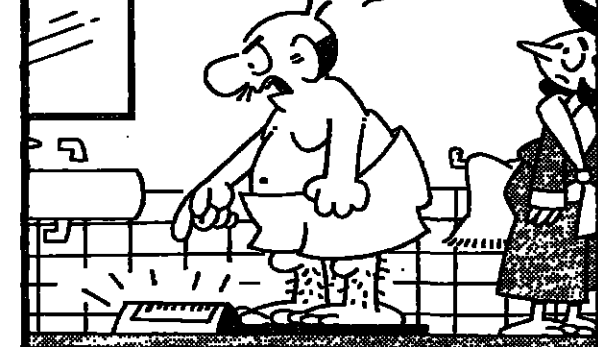


Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF

By Harris



JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEFIB
WOGIN
YORPTS
DARCCO

REGARDLESS OF WHAT THE ORCHESTRA PERFORMS, THE BASS PLAYER HAS TO DO THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: IT

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumble: NAVAL FEET TURBAN LOCATE
Answer: What the confirmed bachelor's views were — "UN-AL-TAR-ABLE"

Pravda: U.S. ignores accords in chemical weapons move

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Communist Party daily Pravda Saturday accused President Reagan of flouting European public opinion and disregarding international accords by approving the production of new U.S. chemical weapons.

It said a White House statement this week that production of so-called binary weapons could begin in late 1988 or early 1989 showed Washington, "under cover of hypocritical statements on the 'wish for peace,'" was spurring the arms race.

"Not only the ideas of Helsinki have been abandoned," Pravda said. "The relevant Soviet-American accords at Geneva have been disregarded."

"The will of European peoples protesting against becoming the nuclear and chemical hostages of the Pentagon has been ignored. The objections of the governments of a number of NATO countries... have not been taken into consideration."

Pravda criticised the timing of the U.S. announcement, issued three days before Friday's 11th anniversary of the Helsinki Accords on European Security and Cooperation in which signatories vowed to work for general and complete disarmament.

Its reference to Geneva was not specific. A 1925 Geneva convention banned the use of chemical arms but was never extended to cover production and stockpiling.

However, Mr. Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev agreed at their summit in Geneva

last November to speed progress toward chemical disarmament, and a 40-nation conference in the city has been trying to negotiate a global chemical arms ban.

The Reagan go-ahead to resume chemical production after a 17-year break followed formal NATO approval of the plan last May despite the strong objections of several Western allies, including The Netherlands, Norway and Denmark.

The administration said the weapons would not be deployed in any foreign country in peacetime. But Mr. Reagan told the U.S. Congress that a chemical weapons stockpile must be maintained until a comprehensive and verifiable ban on the arms was reached.

"It is obvious to everybody that there is only one step from the start of production of binary weapons to the start of their deployment on the territory of West European NATO member-states," Pravda commented.

The chief Soviet negotiator on chemical arms last month turned down a U.S. demand that Moscow reveal details of its chemical arms stocks, saying this would happen only when a convention was signed prohibiting the weapons.

An American arms negotiator in Geneva, calling the Soviet Union the nation with the world's

largest stockpile of chemical weapons, had said the U.S. delegation was disclosing every U.S. chemical arms site as part of efforts to negotiate a ban.

Mr. Reagan Friday issued a written statement accusing the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies of repressing their citizens and disregarding a key international agreement on human rights and freedom.

"Unfortunately, the Soviet Union and its East European allies have repeatedly failed to carry out many of their Helsinki pledges," Mr. Reagan said.

"There has been limited progress since the signing of the final act, but the reality of Europe's division remains and the most important promises of a decade ago have not been kept," he said.

"That was our assessment on the 10th anniversary last year. It remains our assessment today. Eastern governments continue to impede the free flow of people, information and ideas," the president said.

"They continue to repress those who seek to exercise freedoms of religion, thought, conscience and belief," Mr. Reagan added. "They continue to disregard the final act provisions as they choose."

The measure adopted by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed by the United States, Canada and 33 European countries, outlines steps to reduce barriers dividing East and West and affirms basic human rights and freedoms.

Blast kills 3 in S. African enclave

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies)

A bomb blew apart a butchery on Saturday in the port of Walvis Bay, a South African enclave in Namibia, killing three people and injuring 22, the government said.

The mid-morning blast came shortly after a bomb rocked a holiday resort in South Africa. Earlier, an explosive device, placed in a trash bin shattered windows at a suburban post office near Cape Town but caused only one slight injury.

The government's bureau for information said those killed at the Atlantic meat market in Walvis Bay included a black man, and a man and woman of mixed race. Six of the injured — two whites, two blacks and two people of mixed race — were seriously hurt and taken to hospitals in Walvis Bay or Windhoek, the Namibian capital due east of the port, the bureau said.

The bureau said a bomb containing between 200 and 600 grammes of explosives was apparently brought into the butchery by someone who then bought some meat, put the purchase in the bag, and left the bag in the store.

The blast destroyed the shop and shattered windows of nearby buildings, the bureau said.

Marius van der Riet, the local police commander, said he could recall no other explosions that had caused casualties in Walvis Bay, a small piece of South African territory close to the mid-point of the coast of Namibia, the South African-ruled territory also formerly known as South-West Africa.

The enclave is home to a South African naval base.

The earlier explosion occurred at 8:15 a.m. (6:15 a.m. GMT) outside the lakeside post office near the seaside town of Muizenberg on the eastern shore of the Cape peninsula.

A reporter who went to the scene said a bomb appeared to have been placed in a trash bin attached to a stop sign outside the post office, which was scheduled to open at 8:30 a.m. (6:30 GMT). He said windows in the post office, a fruit store across the street and some nearby apartments were shattered.

The wife of the fruit store's owner reportedly was knocked to the floor by the force of the explosion but not injured.

The last previous bombing reported in South Africa was July 10, when a bomb went off near the Johannesburg Stock Exchange but caused no injuries.

That was the 13th bombing in a three-week period. Three people were killed and about 120 injured in the series of blasts, which the government blamed on the African National Congress guerrilla movement. The ANC neither claimed nor denied responsibility.

Meanwhile the South African president has given police the power to replace the state-of-emergency curfews and other restrictions struck down by regional courts.

The amended regulations issued by President P.W. Botha were published Friday in a special edition of the government gazette in Pretoria.

Police did not indicate if and when they would move to replace the measures voided by court action.

Mr. Botha amended his June 12 state-of-emergency decree after regional supreme courts in Johannesburg and eastern Cape province struck down orders by divisional police commissioners.

The courts ruled that divisional commanders, unlike the national police commissioner, lacked specific authority under the emergency decree to issue curfew and banning orders.

Berlin (AP) — An East German has revealed that he dressed up as a Soviet soldier and drove through a Berlin wall crossing with three mannequins clad as Soviet officers in a daring escape to the West.

Heinz Braun, 48, told a news conference organised by a human rights group that he drove through the wall checkpoint in a station wagon repainted to resemble a standard beige Soviet military patrol vehicle.

West Berlin city officials said they could not confirm the man's story. Jorg Henschel, a spokesman for the city Interior Ministry, told the Associated Press: "We only know what was released at the press conference. We never take an official stance on escapes."

But Rainer Hildebrandt, spokesman for the Aug. 13 Working Group, a West Berlin human rights organisation, said

Commonwealth leaders arrive in U.K.

LONDON (AP) — Commonwealth leaders arrived Saturday for a conference that will consider tough sanctions against South Africa, which are opposed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

India has threatened sanctions against Britain, Zambia has threatened to quit the Commonwealth, and a British official predicted: "It is going to be a very difficult meeting."

Upon arrival Saturday at London's Gatwick Airport, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said he thought the Commonwealth would stick together despite the rift over South Africa.

"I have not come to talk to Mrs. Thatcher," he said. "I have come to talk to the whole group of Commonwealth leaders. I cannot preempt the conclusions, but I am hopeful they will be positive."

In addition to Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Mugabe, other participants in the three-day conference, which begins Sunday, are Prime Ministers Bob Hawke of Australia, Sir Lynden Pindling of the Bahamas, Brian Mulroney of Canada, Rajiv Gandhi of India and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr. Mugabe, Mr. Kaunda and Mr. Mulroney flew into London Saturday morning and Mr. Hawke was scheduled to arrive later in the day. Mr. Gandhi was due in Sunday. Mr. Pindling arrived Wednesday.

The conference, chaired by Mr. Pindling, takes place at Marlborough House, London headquarters of the Commonwealth Secretariat, and the seven prime ministers were to dine with Queen Elizabeth II at Buckingham Palace on Saturday night.

The queen is titular head of the Commonwealth, the 49-nation association of Britain and its former colonies.

The looming confrontation has prompted widespread newspaper reports which cannot be confirmed — that the queen disapproves of Mrs. Thatcher's right-wing policies and blames her for the Commonwealth dispute.

Thirty-two of 58 countries and territories have boycotted the Commonwealth Games being held in Edinburgh, Scotland, because of Mrs. Thatcher's refusal to agree to tough sanctions.

Several people in a crowd of 500 anti-apartheid demonstrators

threw eggs and tomatoes at Mrs. Thatcher's car on Friday as she toured the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh.

The London conference follows a Commonwealth summit in the Bahamas last October that set a mid-year deadline for South Africa's white leaders to make major concessions leading to black majority rule or face punitive sanctions.

Britain, however, wants to defer action until a meeting at the end of September of the 12-nation European Community, which is due to consider imposing bans on iron, coal and steel imports.

On Friday in Brussels, a U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker discussed the need for coordinated measures against South Africa with Lorenzo Natali, the EC commissioner for aid to developing nations.

Mr. Crocker is in Europe in a bid to coordinate Western measures to force Pretoria to end apartheid. He met in London Thursday with British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe whose EC peace mission this week to South African President P.W. Botha proved unproductive.

Shagari, Ekwueme banned from politics

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast (AP) — Former Nigerian President Shehu Shagari and his deputy, Abacha Ekwueme, have been banned from politics for life, Radio Nigeria said Saturday.

The radio, monitored in this neighbouring West African country, said the banning order was contained in a policy document released Friday by Nigeria's armed forces ruling council.

The report said that although the two former civilian

government leaders had been cleared of corruption charges by a military tribunal, "legal justice was not necessarily social justice."

Mr. Shagari and Mr. Ekwueme were returned to their home states in early July after being detained in Lagos since a 1983 military coup that overthrew their civilian government.

They had been held without trial under the military government of Maj.-Gen. Muhammad Buhari. Following an Aug. 27, 1983 barracks coup led

by Maj.-Gen. Ibrahim Babangida, a judicial panel was convened to consider the cases against the two former politicians.

The panel recommended their unconditional release, an opinion that met with widespread Nigerian disapproval, as many Nigerians held the former president and his deputy responsible for the rampant corruption during their four-year tenure.

The two men are to remain restricted to their local government areas for the duration of the current administration.

Malaysians vote in general elections

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — Malaysians began voting Saturday in federal and state elections as the National Front Coalition that has ruled for nearly 30 years sought to retain power.

At stake were 177 seats in the federal House of Representatives and 351 seats in 11 state assemblies. The last general elections were held in 1982.

Voting began Saturday in Sabah and Sarawak states on Borneo Island and was scheduled to continue there Sunday.

Elections were to begin Sunday in the remaining 11 states on peninsular Malaysia. Voting began earlier on Borneo because of poor transport there.

Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who was winding up his campaign in Kedah state near the Thai border, said he was confident the National Front, a coalition of 13 groups, would win more than two-thirds of the seats.

Asked whether anything less would affect the country's racial harmony, Mr. Mahathir said: "No. This country can manage its

racial problem well enough. But a two-thirds majority will be better."

A two-thirds majority is needed to pass major legislation or amend the constitution.

After the 1969 elections, followers of Mr. Mahathir's United Malays National Organisation clashed with supporters of the Chinese-backed opposition Democratic Action Party. About 800 people were killed and hundreds more injured.

Of the country's 16 million people, 55 per cent are Malays, most of whom are Muslims. Another 35 per cent are Chinese, who are predominantly Buddhist or Christian. There are also Indians, most of whom are Hindus.

Police Inspector General Haniff Omar said 61,000 police officers were on call for the election and special anti-riot units were deployed in strategic places. He added that since the 1969 riots, elections have been peaceful and called on voters to ignore rumours of possible Malay-Chinese racial

clashes.

Outdoor political rallies were banned after 1969 and campaigning is restricted to indoor meetings.

In the 1982 election, the National Front had 132 of 154 seats. In 11 state assemblies, it held 281 of 312 seats. The number of seats for federal and state legislatures was raised this year to reflect an increase in the number of eligible voters.

In the last parliament, the Democratic Action Party had nine seats, the PAS five and the independent party eight.

Official results in all races were expected by Monday. Malaysia has nearly 7 million eligible voters.

Issues in the campaign related to ethnic problems. The Democratic Action Party accused the National Front of increasing economic benefits for Malays at the expense of others. The Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party said the ruling coalition had not paid enough attention to Islam.

Craxi strengthens position in new government

ROME (R) — Italy's protracted political crisis has ended with Socialist leader Bettino Craxi returning as prime minister and paving the way for a stronger power base in parliament.

But predictions of renewed tension between Mr. Craxi's Socialists and the majority Christian Democrats could cloud the future of the five-party coalition, political analysts say.

The new administration — Mr. Craxi's second and Italy's 45th government since World War II — was sworn in Friday with eight changes in the cabinet line-up, including five new ministers.

The political complexion of the government is unchanged with Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans completing the coalition and each party keeping its share of ministerial jobs.

Mr. Craxi has brought into the cabinet the leaders of the Socialist parliamentary groups in the two houses of parliament — Salvatore Formica, who takes over as foreign trade minister, and Fabio Fabbrì, in charge of European

Community affairs.

The move left him room to promote trusted supporters into the key parliamentary jobs, the analysts said.

Rebels in the Socialist parliamentary party were partly blamed for the downfall of Mr. Craxi's previous government on June 27 after it lost a secret ballot on a finance bill, minutes after winning an open confidence vote.

Political sources said many discontented members of the coalition parties had secretly voted against the government.

Similar potential stumbling blocks have been removed from the path of the new government, which faces confidence votes in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate next week.

In a document drawn up by the five parties this week to guide the government through the 20 months of legislature before the next scheduled general elections, secret parliamentary votes on expenditure laws were called off.

The solving of the crisis came with an agreement between the

Socialists and Christian Democrats (DC) over the job of prime minister.

Mr. Craxi will hand over the reins next March to the DC and return to full-time leadership of his own party.

But even with that question resolved the crisis was prolonged by wrangling between the two parties over the cabinet.

Political sources said the DC had opposed major changes, preferring to make a reshuffle when they took over the premiership next year so that they would gain the benefit of leading a strengthened administration.

Mr. Craxi's fortified position could cause continued friction within the coalition, damaging Italy's economic prospects by delaying or weakening major policy decisions, analysts said.

The new government will be presented to parliament next Tuesday with the confidence votes expected later in the week. Political sources said it was certain to win the ballots.

Lange probes journalist's visit to French agents

WELLINGTON (Agencies) — New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Saturday he had sought clarification from Paris about a visit by a senior French journalist and politician to two French agents convicted for their part in the sinking of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior.

Alain Peyrefitte, a Gaullist National Assembly deputy who is also chairman of the right-wing Le Figaro newspaper, said Friday he had met Alain Mafart and Dominique Prieur on Hao atoll after touring France's nuclear testing facility in the region at Mururoa atoll.

Mr. Lange said in a statement he had sought an explanation and suggested the visit would break the terms of the agreement between Paris and Wellington over the affair.

The two agents were deported to Hao, remote French military staging post in the South Pacific in a U.N.-sponsored settlement of the year-old Rainbow Warrior row.

The agreement accepted as binding by both Wellington and Paris stipulated that the pair should remain on the atoll for three years, isolated from all but immediate family and military and associated personnel. Contact with the media was specifically barred.

Meanwhile the environmental group Greenpeace and French authorities have set up an arbitration tribunal to set what damages France must pay for sinking the group's ship, Greenpeace says.

Washington attorney Lloyd Cutler, representing Greenpeace, said Friday that France and Greenpeace had agreed last December to submit the matter to arbitration, and the selection of the tribunal members now begins

the process.

The three-member international panel was established by agreement between the environmental group and French legal counsel.

Cutler said Greenpeace is seeking damages for replacement of its flagship, Rainbow Warrior, which was blown up by French agents in the Auckland Harbour last year, as well as for the loss of not having the ship and such things as charter fees.

One crew member was killed in the attack on the vessel, which was in New Zealand to monitor French nuclear tests in the South Pacific.

Cutler said the amount Greenpeace is seeking is "in the millions" of American dollars, but he declined to specify.

"We will ask for every kind of damages that arbitrators agree to allow," he said in a telephone interview Friday night.

France has already agreed to pay New Zealand \$7 million. The French said that sum, worked out by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar earlier this month, was to compensate New Zealand for the investigation and court proceedings involving the French agents; violation of New Zealand sovereignty; and the indignity suffered by New Zealanders.

"There's been some confusion as to why New Zealand has received compensation but Greenpeace has not," said Greenpeace Chairman David McTaggart. "I am pleased that the arbitration is finally going ahead and we should get our compensation in the near future."

"The important point is that France has admitted liability. The only issue is the amount of the damage," said Cutler, the former legal counsel to U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Challenger crew may have hit water alive

WASHINGTON (AP) — The most experienced shuttle astronaut believes the Challenger crew was alive but unconscious when they hit the ocean after a desperate effort to turn on air packs.

Astronaut Robert L. Crippen said Friday there is suggestive but inconclusive evidence that at least three of the seven astronauts were breathing at the time of water impact.

However, he said that their personal air packs, turned on the instant the shuttle exploded, would have been of no use in keeping them alive.

Crippen's remarks came as he and Shirley Green, a spokeswoman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), denied the space agency deliberately concealed information last month on how long the astronauts lived.

"They were probably breathing all the way to water impact, which they would be doing if they were unconscious," Crippen said. "But that isn't conclusive."

"I believe they lost cabin pressure and made a desperate attempt to turn their peeps (personal egress air packs) on, but that's just my speculation."

Crippen, the astronaut representative on NASA's task force that investigated the accident, said the agency's experts concluded that 10 seconds after the explosion the astronauts would have lost all oxygen from a line into their helmets.

"I would have opened my visor to breathe the pressurized air in the cabin at that point," but not if the cabin had depressurized, Crippen said. "If they'd lost cabin pressure, then they might have gone for the peeps."

But what would have done them no good, because the air in the packs was not under pressure and the crew members would not have gotten enough oxygen into their system to remain alive, Crippen said. He said they would keep breathing but drift off into euphoria and unconsciousness from lack of oxygen.

Had the cabin remained pressurized, the peeps would have added nothing to simply opening the helmets and breathing cabin air, he said.

The portable air packs were designed to enable the crew to breathe while leaving the shuttle on the ground if toxic fuel fumes escaped.

Crippen said the fact that three peeps were turned on is part of the agency's evidence that cabin pressure was lost, but "we have not been able to prove there was no cabin pressure."

The depletion of air from the three packs suggests those three astronauts breathed, unconsciously, until water impact, he said.

However, if the helmet seal came loose, which Crippen said could easily happen, the peep air would continue to run out into the low-pressure, upper atmosphere even if the astronaut were not breathing.



John McEnroe and Tatum O'Neal wed

OYSTER BAY, New York (AP) — Tennis star John McEnroe married actress Tatum O'Neal in a private ceremony, and the temperamental groom blew a kiss to a crowd outside the church afterward. O'Neal, an Oscar-winner at the age of 10 for her role in Paper Moon and the daughter of actor Ryan O'Neal, waved and smiled to the 500 cheering people gathered outside St. Dominic's Roman Catholic Church. McEnroe, 27, has won three Wimbledon singles titles and captured the U.S. Open singles crown four times. He has made headlines for his spectacular play as well as his angry outbursts at referees and hecklers at his matches. "It was a beautiful ceremony," said tennis star Vitas Gerulaitis, one of the 30 guests. Another tennis player, Peter Rennett, was best man. Serving as ushers were Peter Fleming, who teamed with McEnroe to form the world's top doubles team, and McEnroe's brothers, Mark and Patrick. The maid of honour was Andrea Felskne, a longtime friend of O'Neal, 22. Julie Feldman, Vicki Morgan and Danielle Earle served as bridesmaids.

Man jailed for smuggling violin

MOSCOW (AP) — A court has sentenced an American to 3½ years in prison for trying to smuggle a valuable Italian violin out of the Soviet Union, a newspaper reported Saturday. Peter Thomas D'Oria, identified as a translator for the Soviet publishing house Progress and the husband of a Soviet woman, was sentenced after a four-day trial, the newspaper reported. D'Oria came to the Soviet Union from New York as a tourist, but later returned, married and went to work for the publishing house, which employs many foreigners as translators and proofreaders. Authorities took \$13,500 from D'Oria, the newspaper said. The violin was valued at 26,000 rubles (about \$30,000), they said. Sovietkaya Rossiya, the cultural tri-weekly, Sovetskaya Kultura, said Sergei Dyachenko, a Soviet violinist and music teacher, was convicted of acting as the ringleader in a group which smuggled at least five valuable violins out of the country over the past three years. The court sentenced Dyachenko to seven years' imprisonment, the newspapers said.

Man dies of arrow wound

ROCHESTER, New York (AP) — A man has died after a neighbour with whom he had been drinking beer shot him in the chest with a bow and arrow, police said. William Lantz, 37, was pronounced dead, and his neighbour, Stephen Merkel, who was beaten after the incident by a third neighbour, was in satisfactory condition at a hospital. "You're dealing with a bunch of people who were actually friends," said police investigator James Verna. "They got together and drank beer. We have no real motive," Merkel, 40, has been charged with second-degree murder, Verna said. The third man was not charged. According to neighbour Michelle Mortier, Lantz tried to persuade a man with a bow and arrow to put down the weapon but the man refused. Then, she said, Lantz goaded the man until he fired the arrow.

Man dies before getting misplaced WW II letter

MIAMI (AP) — A World War II veteran died days before the U.S. postal service was to give him a misplaced letter that he wrote to his mother 42 years ago saying he was fine. William Croft, 61, who died Thursday in Fort Lauderdale of a heart attack, wrote the letter to his mother from the USS Calhoun Strong as it was steaming to Oren, Algeria, in 1944. She never got the letter, one of 235 from a transport ship that were found last month in a Raleigh, North Carolina, attic. Since Croft's mother was dead, the postal service was going to deliver the letter to the army veteran this week. Croft suffered the heart attack while talking on the telephone Friday with Ken Heinrich, 61, who served in the navy gun crew aboard the Calhoun Strong. Heinrich, the Bahamas government's spokesman in Miami, said he called Croft after reading a newspaper article about the misplaced letter.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS

Neither vulnerable. North deals.
NORTH
♠ K Q 10
♥ A K
♦ 9 4 2
♣ A J 9 7 5
WEST
♠ 8 5
♥ 10 9 8 3 2
♦ Q 8 5 3
♣ K 6
EAST
♠ J 7 3
♥ 8
♦ 10 10 7 6
♣ Q 8 3 2
SOUTH
♠ A 9 8 4 2
♥ Q J 7 6 4
♦ A
♣ 10 4

The bidding:
North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 NT Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 4 NT Pass
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass

Opening lead: Ten of ♠.

The optimist believes that we live in the best of all possible worlds. The pessimist is afraid that he's right. At the bridge table, he is a pessimist if you can afford it!

North's one club opening bid was artificial and the one no trump response showed four controls (ace equals 2 controls, king equals 1).